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PEOPLE'S  
STORE.**

FROM  
**MONDAY, MAR. 2,**  
and during the entire month,  
we offer to housekeepers  
**BARGAINS**

In Linens, Sheetings, Flannels,  
Blankets, Comforts, Etc., Shawls  
and Cloaks, to reduce the stock be-  
fore spring opening.

**SPRING GOODS NOW ARRIVING.**  
See the new Dress Goods and  
Trimmings, Ladies' Muslin Under-  
wear and Embroideries, Knit Un-  
derwear and Hosiery, Kid Gloves  
in all colors and styles. Every  
day new goods are being opened.

**THE  
PEOPLE'S  
STORE.**  
H. E. PORTER.  
Fifth Street and the Diamond.

**Trade  
Winners.**

**At 5c a Yard.**

1,000 yards 16 inches wide all-linen Bleached  
Crash, cheap at 8 cents.

**At 25c Each.**

125 Ladies' Black and White and Brown and  
White Striped Skirts, 38 inches in length, and  
2½ yards wide, well worth half a dollar.

**At 2c a Cake.**

(Three for 5c.)

5 gross (720 cakes) Turkish Bath Soap, worth  
5c a cake.

**At 5c a Cake.**

(Six for 25c.)

144 cakes of the finest "Magnolia" soap, the  
regular 10c quality.

**Our Ship  
Has Arrived**

With all the latest things in New Spring  
Capes, in cloth, silk and velvet. Separate  
Skirts and Shirt Waists. Our Ladies' Wrap-  
pers are the talk of the town. New Dresden  
and Persian Silks, Plain and Novelty Dress  
Goods, in Black and Colors, from 12½c a yard  
to the finest exclusive pattern at \$3.50 a yard.  
Small buttons, the latest thing for Dress Trim-  
ming, by the great gross. Wash Dress Goods  
in immense variety. Lace Curtains in 100  
different styles. Rich draperies from 50c  
to \$3.00 a yard. New things in every depart-  
ment. Come and see them at

**THE BOSTON STORE.**  
A. S. YOUNG, 139 and 140 Fifth Street.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION

Held a Long Session Last  
Night.

### PROFESSOR SANOR'S REPORT

East End People Were Very Much In  
Evidence at the Meeting—The Resolu-  
tions that Were Presented by the Young  
Peoples' Societies Not Read.

The board of education met last  
night and listened to the testimony  
given by both sides in the East End  
school investigation. Members Owen,  
Golding, Smith, Nellis, Taylor and Mrs.  
Whitehead were present.

Attorney J. H. Brooks was there  
to represent the parents of the East  
End scholars and Colonel Hill acted  
as legal advisor in defense of Miss  
Griggs and Miss Moore, the teachers  
who are under fire. The room where  
the investigation was carried on was  
filled to overflowing. All the parents,  
some of them accompanied by the  
children who were denied privileges  
so absolutely necessary to health, were  
also present.

The minutes of the last meeting  
were read and approved. It was  
the fact of the immense amount of  
business to be transacted, Mr. Taylor  
moved that the rules be suspended  
in order that the investigation could  
be given needed attention. The  
motion carried and the board then re-  
solved itself into an attentive body  
and listened attentively to the report  
read by Superintendent Sanor, of the  
result of the investigations that he  
made.

Mr. Sanor—I have written at some  
length for this investigation, not only  
for the reason of investigation, but  
for the guidance of the school. Ap-  
pendix is a synopsis of the report:

"To the honorable board of education:  
"After a careful investigation of the  
management of the East End schools,  
serious charges against which have  
been made to your honorable body, I  
have the honor to make the following  
report:

"It is due the board of education and  
the people of the city that a full and  
complete history of this so-called  
"East End school scandal" should be  
made known, since such serious  
charges have been made, and heralded  
by the press throughout the land, and  
no doubt fully believed by many peo-  
ple. It must be conceded that, if these  
charges are true, then a condition of  
affairs exists in our city that calls for  
a speedy remedy. If they are true,  
then some one has been neglect-  
ful of duty and should be  
willing to bear the blame  
for his or her negligence. On the  
other hand, if they are not true, or  
true only to the extent that such  
things are true of many well-regu-  
lated schools, then those who have  
made these charges, or who have pub-  
lished them to the world should, and  
no doubt will, acknowledge their error  
and give such acknowledgment as  
wide publicity as the charges have  
had.

Let it be understood, however, in  
the beginning, that whatever mistakes  
have been made in the past, that we  
shall avoid all similar mistakes for  
the future. The public schools are  
very near to the hearts of our people.  
For their support the people pay out  
their money generously, and they  
expect in return that competent  
teachers shall be employed, and when  
so employed that nothing shall be done  
by any one to lead to a disregard of  
the just regulations of the school. Let  
it be borne in mind that before any-  
thing else can be, government must  
be. The wise teacher views all the  
circumstances of her school, and then  
adopts such rules and regulations as  
will lead her to deal justly with every  
child, and yet enable her to economize  
her time to the greatest advantage.  
What these regulations should be can  
generally be left with the teacher,  
subject always to such modifications  
as the superintendent or board of  
education may find necessary. No  
rule can be adopted by any teacher to  
regulate the leaving of the room that  
does not or may not work some incon-  
venience, and in some cases, probably,  
harm to some pupil or pupils. The  
idea should be to endeavor to do no  
one the least harm, while faithfully  
discharging the highest duty to all.

"The responsibility thus imposed  
upon the teacher is very great, and is  
felt by no one in all its weight as by  
the teacher, as she stands in the pres-  
ence of her school. She feels the dire  
consequences of laxity; she deprecates  
even the possibility of oversight or  
mistake. With these two evils before  
her, she experiments, and finally  
adopts that which seems best under  
the circumstances. Rules thus  
adopted, which serve effectually the  
ends of discipline, and have connected  
with them no necessary evil or hard-  
ship, should not be changed or modi-

fied unless something better can be  
substituted. No rule is ever consid-  
ered a finality, and doubtless every  
teacher adjusts her rule to varying  
conditions whenever it seems wiser.

"This report offers no defense of any  
rule adopted by the teachers of the  
East End school. If called upon, these  
teachers will doubtless be able to give  
satisfactory reasons for their rules.  
We are concerned in this investiga-  
tion, whether charges brought against  
the East End schools are true; and,  
if any child has suffered, to whom to  
attribute the blame. If it be proven  
that children have suffered to a  
greater extent in the East End  
schools under the rules of their teach-  
ers, the teachers of those schools  
will doubtless be glad to modify their  
rules.

"It should be borne in mind also  
that ours is a system of schools. A  
superintendent is employed to watch  
over the details of the government  
and instruction. The superintendent  
is not expected to dictate to the  
teachers all the details of their work;  
but rather to indicate the general  
lines which the common experience  
of educators has proven best. The  
ablest authorities in educational mat-  
ters are a unit in declaring that "of-  
ficial dictation as to details, especially  
in discipline, may be and often is pro-  
ductive of great mischief. Such dic-  
tation reduces the teacher to an oper-  
ative and is subversive of all true  
teaching." The golden rule of super-  
vision is, after the general course of  
study and the best principles of school  
government are agreed upon, to give  
to the teachers all but unlimited free-  
dom as to details, but to hold them  
strictly responsible for the results.  
Responsibility, without this, freedom  
would be tyranny, just as freedom  
without responsibility would lead to  
anarchy.

This view of school management is  
clearly understood by all the teachers  
of this city. Having this responsi-  
bility upon her shoulders, the teacher  
has the right to expect of all good citi-  
zens a hearty cooperation, in order  
that her services may prove of the  
greatest value. No citizen has a right  
to speak a slighting word of a teacher  
in the earnest discharge of her duty  
in the hearing of her pupils, and thus to  
encourage insubordination. It should  
be borne in mind also that these  
are public schools. They are the training  
schools for citizenship in a great nation,  
whose future will largely depend upon  
the respect for law and order which this  
and succeeding generations of parents  
and citizens inculcate by example and  
by teaching.

"The public has a right, therefore,  
to demand of every citizen that he so  
conduct himself in regard to these  
vital matters that harm may in no  
wise come to the schools through his  
acts. Whatever a man's grievance,  
he certainly cannot justify himself in  
telling his woes through out his neigh-  
borhood, or publishing them to the  
world through the press, until the  
regularly constituted authorities have  
had opportunity to examine his com-  
plaint. And if their decision is unsat-  
isfactory he can have ample recourse  
to the courts. These general princi-  
ples are opportune, because ever since  
the publication of these charges in the  
public press, together with the  
unwarranted comments thereon, a  
noticeable spirit of insubordina-  
tion has appeared in other of our  
schools, and so the evils of this agita-  
tion have been by no means confined  
to the schools immediately concerned.

The fact that the schools of East End  
have withstood the agitation, with  
scarcely a sign of insubordination, is  
truly a marvel. It speaks volumes for  
the great body of citizens and chil-  
dren of East End that this is the case.

"The history of this matter, so far  
as affects this investigation, is that  
early in this school year Mr. Robert  
Baird called at my office and said that  
his little grand-daughter had a  
peculiar weakness and asked that she  
be granted certain privileges. I most  
cheerfully granted and immediately  
informed the teacher of that fact  
through the principal of the East  
End school. There were some details  
of discipline involved in the case,  
aside from the simple matter of the  
request, so that Mr. Baird seems to  
have inferred that this order was not  
fully carried out. These details were  
soon adjusted and the little girl came  
on to school without the least re-  
straint from her teacher and without  
the least complaint from her parents  
till the Christmas vacation. Here  
was a period of nearly or quite three  
months.

"At a date as nearly as I can re-  
collect between the 15th and 25th of  
January, I received a letter from Mr.  
Baird stating that the girl was under  
the care of a physician, and implying,  
if not stating, that the illness was  
caused by some restraint while in  
school. I immediately went to  
East End, and inquired of her

teacher whether such was the case.  
She said the child had absolute  
freedom from the time of the receipt  
of the physician's certificate. There  
was nothing wrong that I could see  
and as no other complaints had come  
to me I concluded Mr. Baird must be  
mistaken. I did not write to Mr.  
Baird, as that is not my custom. I  
look into every case, however trivial,  
and settle it on its merits and expect  
if parents are not satisfied that they  
will call at my office. Mr. Baird did  
not do so. Later when my attention  
was called again to the matter I wrote  
to Mr. Baird and invited him to my  
office, if he was not satisfied with the  
matter. He did not come.

"No other complaint from parent or  
guardian, with the exception of that  
of Mr. J. G. Smith, which was readily  
settled, was brought to my office from  
East End during this year, so far as  
I recollect.

On Feb. 12 there appeared an article  
in a newspaper of this city detailing  
great cruelty, and threatening suit  
against the superintendent and possi-  
bly others. This was followed by sev-  
eral other articles of a similar char-  
acter. I gave no heed to these for the  
simple reason that on the face of  
them was written blame upon the  
people who made the charges. Every  
citizen of this city knows that there  
is appointed a superintendent of  
schools who is supposed to be the first  
to learn of these complaints, if room  
exists for such, after proper consulta-  
tion with the teacher. I knew that  
either these parents had not confer-  
red with the teachers in regard to the  
welfare of their chil-  
dren, or if they had, and their  
reasonable requests were not heeded,  
they had certainly neglected the  
second great duty; namely, to call on  
the superintendent. Failure to do so  
could only add to the blame that al-  
ready lay at the door of these parents.  
On last Monday night certain af-  
fidavits were placed in my hands, and  
thus for the first time was I under  
obligation to look into the matter.

"On Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock I  
went to East End to investigate. I  
sent out not only for those parents  
who had signed the affidavits, but for  
all other parents or guardians who  
had any reason to complain at any  
time during the year. There were  
present also several reputable  
citizens who had no complaint.  
The following is the evidence obtained  
in regard to the subject matter of the  
affidavits, and other matters intima-  
tely connected therewith:

"The first affidavit is signed by Mrs.  
J. A. Herbert, Mrs. James Conkle,  
Mrs. C. T. Henricks, Jessie Wright,  
Thomas J. Finley, Mrs. L. A. Vale,  
Mrs. M. Hanley, Mrs. J. C. McCully,  
I. C. Smith, J. W. Grant, D. Isett, A.  
L. Harker.

"Of these D. Isett, Mrs. Vale, A. L.  
Harker, Mrs. C. T. Henricks, Mrs.  
Conkle and Mr. Grant were present.  
Mr. Herbert came instead of Mrs.  
Herbert.

"Mr. Isett said he had no complaint.  
His daughter Daisy had been kept in  
three times, but it had not hurt her  
as he knew. He signed the paper to  
help Mr. Baird. But he believed the  
teacher had a wrong rule in regard to  
leaving the room.

"Mrs. Vale said that her child had  
complained ever since last September;  
that she had sent a note to the  
teacher explaining the child's weak-  
ness; but after the testimony of Miss  
Moore on this point it appeared that  
the note had probably never been re-  
ceived. The case seemed to be some-  
what serious, as Mrs. Vale says there  
was frequent reason for complaint  
until last week, when she took the  
girl out of school. When asked why  
she had not informed the superintend-  
ent of this matter she said: "I did not  
suppose it worth while. I heard that  
Mr. Baird had come to the superin-  
tendent. Mr. Baird told me that the  
superintendent paid no attention." At  
this point Mrs. Vale was shown a  
copy of the Crisis of Feb. 12, in which  
was a communication signed by Will  
E. Baird, Mrs. L. A. Vale, J. A. Her-  
bert and A. L. Harker, and declaring  
that complaints had been brought be-  
fore the superintendent, teachers,  
board of education and board of  
health, etc. Mrs. Vale acknowledged  
that she had read the paper hastily  
before signing it and that she had  
done wrong in signing a paper the con-  
tents of which she did not compre-  
hend. "I should have come to the  
superintendent, and will do so here-  
after."

"Mr. A. L. Harker said he had no  
complaint. He signed the affidavit  
simply as a protest against a rule  
which he considered wrong.

"Mrs. Henricks said: "I have noth-  
ing against the teacher. My child  
was treated right."

"Mrs. Conkle simply complained  
that her child was kept in. The  
child was never refused permission to  
leave the room.

"J. W. Grant had no complaint

now. The slight difficulty his child  
had on two occasions had nothing  
whatever to do with any rules the  
teacher had.

"J. A. Herbert was not called. He  
left before the investigation closed.  
When he arose to go, he was asked  
whether he had any complaint. He  
said he had one last year. He said  
nothing about a complaint this year.

"It will thus be seen that as far as  
the first affidavit is concerned, there  
was absolutely no complaint made  
that could not have been settled by  
simply calling upon the teacher, or if  
that failed, upon the superintendent.  
The affidavit seemed gotten up more  
as a protest than otherwise, against  
teacher's rule, which these patrons  
considered wrong in principle. To  
satisfy myself and the people in regard  
to that matter, every child was inter-  
rogated individually as to the working  
of the rule. This seemed to show  
clearly that the greatest freedom was  
allowed in regard to leaving the  
room; that in order that the freedom  
thus allowed might not degenerate  
into license, pupils remained a few  
minutes after regular dis-  
missal—a matter which all clearly  
understood was not a punishment,  
and that there was no necessary hard-  
ship involved. There can be no ques-  
tion that the rule has wrought in-  
calculable good in the East End  
schools. No where in the city is there  
more complete harmony between  
pupils and teachers; no where has  
there been more steady and satisfac-  
tory progress in the studies; no where  
have the pupils lost less time on ac-  
count of sickness; no where has there  
been less absence or tardiness for any  
cause; no where are there better  
physical, mental or moral habits be-  
ing inculcated than in the East End  
schools this year. And while I pay  
this just tribute to the integrity and  
ability of those teachers, I would not  
for a moment claim that there have  
been no oversights or mistakes. But  
surely such have been  
as few in East End as they  
are in any schools of like conditions.

"I am forced to the conclusion that  
the placing of this affidavit into the  
hands of an attorney was unjusti-  
fiable.

"The second affidavit is signed by  
Mr. D. F. White. Mr. White may  
have had some reason to complain.  
But he now admits that he himself  
was wholly to blame if the child suf-  
fered. He says: "The child's grand-  
mother says she wrote a note to the  
teacher, stating that the child had  
weakness. The child came home fre-  
quently in bad condition. If I had  
thought, I would have come to the  
superintendent. If it occurred again,  
I most certainly would do so." Miss  
Kleinlogel, the child's teacher, said the  
child had never been refused permis-  
sion to leave the room, unless, perhaps,  
some time when there were several  
hands up at once. The child's mis-  
fortune had nothing to do with any  
rule.

"The third and fourth affidavits are  
signed by members of the family of  
William E. Baird. These parties re-  
fused to participate in the investiga-  
tion. They contain charges which, if  
true, the father of Ollie Baird should  
immediately seek damages in the  
proper court. I will not in this re-  
port say one word to prejudice any  
case Mr. Baird may choose to bring.  
I personally stand willing to pay Mr.  
Baird any sum of money I may possess  
for the damages his daughter has re-  
ceived through any negligence of  
mine, once the courts of our county  
have so decided. It seems to me that  
it is his duty as an honorable man to  
establish his claim at the earliest pos-  
sible date or, failing to do so, to make  
public acknowledgment that he was  
entirely mistaken in his allegations,  
and publicly apologize for the state-  
ments he has seen fit to publish."

After the reading of this exhaustive  
report, President Smith said: "You  
have heard the reading of the report,  
what action shall be taken?"

Member Nellis—I move that the re-  
port be received.

Mr. Smith then asked Attorney  
Brookes if he had any remarks to  
make, to which he replied in the nega-  
tive. A vote was then called for, and  
the motion prevailed.

Mr. Brookes now arose, and, on be-  
half of the East End parents, opened  
their side of the case. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of  
the Board—I desire, first, to  
thank you for the courtesy  
that you show in granting this inter-  
view. I am not here to attempt to  
wreck vengeance on anyone; we are  
here simply to tell you what has trans-  
pired in the schools in the East End.  
We have observed certain results that  
call for information from some one;  
whether this condition is due to a  
lack of management, or whether  
it is the fault of the children, we  
leave that to the candid consideration  
of yourselves.

I am here only to introduce this

question. I think that rules have  
been adopted by the management of  
the East End school that are detri-  
mental to the health of scholars. I  
don't claim to put the blame on  
teachers. Mr. Brookes, continuing,  
said that if the question of  
whether the scholar was an-  
noying the teacher or not,  
he considered that this should not cut  
much of a figure, as the health of the  
children was of more importance than  
education. "As I understand it there  
is now no recess in the East End  
schools—"

Sanor—Excuse me; where did you  
get your information?

Brookes stated that he might be  
mistaken, and if any attention was  
called to mistakes that he made it  
was all right. Continuing after this  
brief colloquy, the attorney said that  
it was a long period of time for chil-  
dren to be kept in together, and that  
it was necessary for children to ask  
for privileges. "Perhaps," he added,  
teachers may have been imposed upon  
—all teachers have. They have  
adopted a rule of keeping children in  
after school as a punishment." Here  
Sanor again interjected "that if  
you want to make this a trial, all  
right."

President Smith then interfered and  
said that Mr. Brookes had a state-  
ment to make and that he must be  
permitted to proceed.

Resuming he said: "We understand  
children are kept in for asking  
for these privileges; this is the  
gist of the complaints. At first I was  
inclined to believe the charges were  
unfounded, but was forced to alter  
my opinion when so many came to  
me, all bringing the same story." He  
then referred to the little Baird girl's  
case, and President Smith asked if he  
would like to call the child. Mr.  
Brookes answered in the affirmative,  
and asked that all other witnesses re-  
tire. Referring to the Herbert child,  
he said that he was expelled from  
school and that an objection was raised  
to this because the teacher evidently  
did not make any report of this to the  
superintendent. It should have been  
reported." Mr. Brookes concluded  
and sat down. The witnesses then  
retired except Miss Griggs, who was  
permitted to remain.

The examination of the witnesses  
then commenced. Mrs. William  
Baird, mother of the child  
said to be in a criti-  
cal condition, was first called, and her  
testimony was of the most damaging  
nature against the teachers.

Mrs. Baird said: "My daughter,  
Allie, is eight years old; has attended  
school in the East End for the  
past three years; she was a pupil in  
Miss Griggs' room. In the first place  
I noticed that my child came home  
from school in a terrible condition.  
She said that the teacher would not  
permit her to go to the basement  
when it was necessary. I called on  
Miss Griggs and told her that my  
daughter had kidney trouble and  
spoke to her of the condition that she  
was in. Had been doctoring her since  
she was a year old. It was in Septem-  
ber when I first told Miss Griggs; the  
child was allowed to go out,  
but was detained. My husband  
called on Sanor, but he was not in.  
The child's grandfather, Robert  
Baird, afterwards took the doctor's  
certificate of the child's condition to  
Sanor. Mrs. Baird then related an  
instance of where the child had been  
kept in until after 12 o'clock one day,  
and that her husband had went to  
the school and angrily told Miss  
Griggs to let the child out. I was al-  
ways careful to see that, before going  
to school in the morning, she  
took the precaution to provide as much  
as possible against any inconvenience  
that she might be subjected to dur-  
ing the session there. This somewhat  
alleviated her condition. More than  
one day she was kept in over a half an  
hour. I took her out of school at  
vacation. She was sick. Her trouble  
was caused from being kept in. She  
has been sick since Dec. 22, and lay in  
bed five weeks. I taught the child to  
obey her teacher. She is able to walk  
around the house now, but the doctor  
says she will not be able to attend  
school again this year."

Cross examined by Mr. Brookes, she  
said: "I first called to see Miss Griggs  
in September. I told her of the con-  
dition of the child. She would have to  
to give my child privilege of closet.  
Miss Griggs said child never gave her  
any trouble. I explained the nature  
of Allie's trouble. Miss Griggs said  
that she would attend to the matter.  
Sanor said: I understand you that  
you said that it was three weeks after  
school commenced that this took  
place, how do you determine the date?

Mrs. Baird: I don't know exactly; it  
was more than two weeks after. I  
did not take any date; did not think  
then that any trouble would follow.

Colonel Hill asked when the certi-  
cate was sent. I went to the teacher

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.



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ming, by the great gross. Wash Dress Goods  
in immense variety. Lace Curtains in 100  
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\$3.00 a yard. New things in every depart-  
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A. S. YOUNG, 139 and 140 Fifth Street.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION

Held a Long Session Last  
Night.

### PROFESSOR SANOR'S REPORT

East End People Were Very Much In  
Evidence at the Meeting—The Resolu-  
tions that Were Presented by the Young  
Peoples' Societies Not Read.

The board of education met last  
night and listened to the testimony  
given by both sides in the East End  
school investigation. Members Owen,  
Golding, Smith, Nellis, Taylor and Mrs.  
Whitehead were present.

Attorney J. H. Brooks was there  
to represent the parents of the East  
End scholars and Colonel Hill acted  
as legal advisor in defense of Miss  
Griggs and Miss Moore, the teachers  
who are under fire. The room where  
the investigation was carried on was  
filled to overflowing. All the parents,  
some of them accompanied by the  
children who were denied privileges  
so absolutely necessary to health, were  
also present.

The minutes of the last meeting  
were read and approved. It was  
the fact of the immense amount of  
business to be transacted, Mr. Taylor  
moved that the rules be suspended  
in order that the investigation could  
be given needed attention. The  
motion carried and the board then re-  
solved itself into an attentive body  
and listened attentively to the report  
read by Superintendent Sanor, of the  
result of the investigations that he  
made.

Mr. Sanor—I have written at some  
length for this investigation, not only  
for the reason of investigation, but  
for the guidance of the school. Ap-  
pendix is a synopsis of the report:

"To the honorable board of education:  
"After a careful investigation of the  
management of the East End schools,  
serious charges against which have  
been made to your honorable body, I  
have the honor to make the following  
report:

"It is due the board of education and  
the people of the city that a full and  
complete history of this so-called  
"East End school scandal" should be  
made known, since such serious  
charges have been made, and heralded  
by the press throughout the land, and  
no doubt fully believed by many peo-  
ple. It must be conceded that, if these  
charges are true, then a condition of  
affairs exists in our city that calls for  
a speedy remedy. If they are true,  
then some one has been neglectful  
of duty and should be  
willing to bear the blame  
for his or her negligence. On the  
other hand, if they are not true, or  
true only to the extent that such  
things are true of many well-regu-  
lated schools, then those who have  
made these charges, or who have pub-  
lished them to the world should, and  
no doubt will, acknowledge their error  
and give such acknowledgment as  
wide publicity as the charges have  
had.

Let it be understood, however, in  
the beginning, that whatever mistakes  
have been made in the past, that we  
shall avoid all similar mistakes for  
the future. The public schools are  
very near to the hearts of our people.  
For their support the people pay out  
their money generously, and they  
expect in return that competent  
teachers shall be employed, and when  
so employed that nothing shall be done  
by any one to lead to a disregard of  
the just regulations of the school. Let  
it be borne in mind that before any-  
thing else can be, government must  
be. The wise teacher views all the  
circumstances of her school, and then  
adopt such rules and regulations as  
will lead her to deal justly with every  
child, and yet enable her to economize  
her time to the greatest advantage.  
What these regulations should be can  
generally be left with the teacher,  
subject always to such modifications  
as the superintendent or board of  
education may find necessary. No  
rule can be adopted by any teacher to  
regulate the leaving of the room that  
does not or may not work some incon-  
venience, and in some cases, probably,  
harm to some pupil or pupils. The  
idea should be to endeavor to do no  
one the least harm, while faithfully  
discharging the highest duty to all.

"The responsibility thus imposed  
upon the teacher is very great, and is  
felt by no one in all its weight as by  
the teacher, as she stands in the pre-  
sence of her school. She feels the dire  
consequences of laxity; she deprecates  
even the possibility of oversight or  
mistake. With these two evils before  
her, she experiments, and finally  
adopts that which seems best under  
the circumstances. Rules thus  
adopted, which serve effectually the  
ends of discipline, and have connected  
with them no necessary evil or hard-  
ship, should not be changed or modi-

fied unless something better can be  
substituted. No rule is ever consid-  
ered a finality, and doubtless every  
teacher adjusts her rule to varying  
conditions whenever it seems wiser.

"This report offers no defense of any  
rule adopted by the teachers of the  
East End school. If called upon, these  
teachers will doubtless be able to give  
satisfactory reasons for their rules.  
We are concerned in this investiga-  
tion, whether charges brought against  
the East End schools are true; and,  
if any child has suffered, to whom to  
attribute the blame. If it be proven  
that children have suffered to a  
greater extent in the East End  
schools under the rules of their teach-  
ers, the teachers of those schools  
will doubtless be glad to modify their  
rules.

"It should be borne in mind also  
that ours is a system of schools. A  
superintendent is employed to watch  
over the details of the government  
and instruction. The superintendent is  
not expected to dictate to the  
teachers all the details of their work;  
but rather to indicate the general  
lines which the common experience  
of educators has proven best. The  
ablest authorities in educational mat-  
ters are a unit in declaring that "of-  
ficial dictation as to details, especially  
in discipline, may be and often is pro-  
ductive of great mischief. Such dic-  
tation reduces the teacher to an op-  
erative and is subversive of all true  
teaching." The golden rule of super-  
vision is, after the general course of  
study and the best principles of school  
government are agreed upon, to give  
to the teachers all but unlimited free-  
dom as to details, but to hold them  
strictly responsible for the results.  
Responsibility, without this, freedom  
would be tyranny, just as freedom  
without responsibility would lead to  
anarchy.

"This view of school management is  
clearly understood by all the teachers  
of this city. Having this responsibil-  
ity upon her shoulders, the teacher  
has the right to expect of all good citi-  
zens a hearty cooperation, in order  
that her services may prove of the  
greatest value. No citizen has a right  
to speak a slighting word of a teacher  
in the earnest discharge of her duty  
in the hearing of her pupils, and thus  
to encourage insubordination. It should  
be borne in mind also  
these are public schools.  
They are the training schools for citi-  
zenship in a great nation, whose fu-  
ture will largely depend upon the re-  
spect for law and order which this  
and succeeding generations of parents  
and citizens inculcate by example and  
by teaching.

"The public has a right, therefore,  
to demand of every citizen that he so  
conduct himself in regard to these  
vital matters that harm may in no  
wise come to the schools through his  
acts. Whatever a man's grievance,  
he certainly cannot justify himself in  
telling his woes through "at his neigh-  
borhood, or publishing them to the  
world through the press, until the  
regularly constituted authorities have  
had opportunity to examine his com-  
plaint. And if their decision is unsat-  
isfactory he can have ample recourse  
to the courts. These general prin-  
ciples are opportune, because ever since  
the publication of these charges in the  
public press, together with the  
unwarranted comments thereon, a  
noticeable spirit of insubordina-  
tion has appeared in other of our  
schools, and so the evils of this agita-  
tion have been by no means confined  
to the schools immediately concerned.  
The fact that the schools of East End  
have withstood the agitation, with  
scarcely a sign of insubordination, is  
truly a marvel. It speaks volumes for  
the great body of citizens and chil-  
dren of East End that this is the case.

"The history of this matter, so far  
as affects this investigation, is that  
early in this school year Mr. Robert  
Baird called at my office and said that  
his little grand-daughter had a  
peculiar weakness and asked that she  
be granted certain privileges. I most  
cheerfully granted and immediately  
informed the teacher of that fact  
through the principal of the East  
End school. There were some details  
of discipline involved in the case,  
aside from the simple matter of the  
request, so that Mr. Baird seems to  
have inferred that this order was not  
fully carried out. These details were  
soon adjusted and the little girl came  
on to school without the least re-  
straint from her teacher and without  
the least complaint from her parents  
till the Christmas vacation. Here  
was a period of nearly or quite three  
months.

"At a date as nearly as I can re-  
collect between the 15th and 25th of  
January, I received a letter from Mr.  
Baird stating that the girl was under  
the care of a physician, and implying,  
if not stating, that the illness was  
caused by some restraint while in  
school. I immediately went to  
East End, and inquired of her

teacher whether such was the case.  
She said the child had absolute  
freedom from the time of the receipt  
of the physician's certificate. There  
was nothing wrong that I could see  
and as no other complaints had come  
to me I concluded Mr. Baird must be  
mistaken. I did not write to Mr.  
Baird, as that is not my custom. I  
look into every case, however trivial,  
and settle it on its merits and expect  
if parents are not satisfied that they  
will call at my office. Mr. Baird did  
not do so. Later when my attention  
was called again to the matter I wrote  
to Mr. Baird and invited him to my  
office, if he was not satisfied with the  
matter. He did not come.

"No other complaint from parent or  
guardian, with the exception of that  
of Mr. J. G. Smith, which was readily  
settled, was brought to my office from  
East End during this year, so far as  
I recollect.

On Feb. 12 there appeared an article  
in a newspaper of this city detailing  
great cruelty, and threatening suit  
against the superintendent and possi-  
bly others. This was followed by sev-  
eral other articles of a similar char-  
acter. I gave no heed to these for the  
simple reason that on the face of  
them was written blame upon the  
people who made the charges. Every  
citizen of this city knows that there  
is appointed a superintendent of  
schools who is supposed to be the first  
to learn of these complaints, if room  
exists for such, after proper consulta-  
tion with the teacher. I knew that  
either these parents had not confer-  
red with the teachers in regard to the  
wellfare of their chil-  
dren, or if they had, and their  
reasonable requests were not heeded,  
they had certainly neglected the  
second great duty; namely, to call on  
the superintendent. Failure to do so  
could only add to the blame that al-  
ready lay at the door of these parents.  
On last Monday night certain af-  
fidavits were placed in my hands, and  
thus for the first time was I under  
obligation to look into the matter.

"On Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock I  
went to East End to investigate. I  
went out not only for those parents  
who had signed the affidavits, but for  
all other parents or guardians who  
had had any reason to complain at  
any time during the year. There  
were present also several reputable  
citizens who had no complaint.  
The following is the evidence obtained  
in regard to the subject matter of the  
affidavits, and other matters inti-  
mately connected therewith:

"The first affidavit is signed by Mrs.  
J. A. Herbert, Mrs. James Conkle,  
Mrs. C. T. Henricks, Jessie Wright,  
Thomas J. Finley, Mrs. L. A. Vale,  
Mrs. M. Hanley, Mrs. J. C. McCully,  
I. C. Smith, J. W. Grant, D. Isett, A.  
L. Harker.

"Of these D. Isett, Mrs. Vale, A. L.  
Harker, Mrs. C. T. Henricks, Mrs.  
Conkle and Mr. Grant were present.  
Mr. Herbert came instead of Mrs.  
Herbert.

"Mr. Isett said he had no complaint.  
His daughter Daisy had been kept in  
three times, but it had not hurt her  
as he knew. He signed the paper to  
help Mr. Baird. But he believed the  
teacher had a wrong rule in regard to  
leaving the room.

"Mrs. Vale said that her child had  
complained ever since last September;  
that she had sent a note to the  
teacher explaining the child's weak-  
ness; but after the testimony of Miss  
Moore on this point it appeared that  
the note had probably never been re-  
ceived. The case seemed to be some-  
what serious, as Mrs. Vale says there  
was frequent reason for complaint  
until last week, when she took the  
girl out of school. When asked why  
she had not informed the superintend-  
ent of this matter she said: "I did not  
suppose it worth while. I heard that  
Mr. Baird had come to the superin-  
tendent. Mr. Baird told me that the  
superintendent paid no attention."  
At this point Mrs. Vale was shown a  
copy of the Crisis of Feb. 12, in which  
was a communication signed by Will  
E. Baird, Mrs. L. A. Vale, J. A. Her-  
bert and A. L. Harker, and declaring  
that complaints had been brought be-  
fore the superintendent, teachers,  
board of education and board of  
health, etc. Mrs. Vale acknowledged  
that she had read the paper hastily  
before signing it and that she had  
done wrong in signing a paper the con-  
tents of which she did not compre-  
hend. "I should have come to the  
superintendent, and will do so here-  
after."

"Mr. A. L. Harker said he had no  
complaint. He signed the affidavit  
simply as a protest against a rule  
which he considered wrong.

"Mrs. Henricks said: "I have noth-  
ing against the teacher. My child  
was treated right."

"Mrs. Conkle simply complained  
that her child was kept in. The  
child was never refused permission to  
leave the room.

"J. W. Grant had no complaint

now. The slight difficulty his child  
had on two occasions had nothing  
whatever to do with any rules the  
teacher had.

"J. A. Herbert was not called. He  
left before the investigation closed.  
When he arose to go, he was asked  
whether he had any complaint. He  
said he had one last year. He said  
nothing about a complaint this year.

"It will thus be seen that as far as  
the first affidavit is concerned, there  
was absolutely no complaint made  
that could not have been settled by  
simply calling upon the teacher, or if  
that failed, upon the superintendent.  
The affidavit seemed gotten up more  
as a protest than otherwise, against  
teacher's rule, which these patrons  
considered wrong in principle. To  
satisfy myself and the people in regard  
to that matter, every child was in-  
terrogated individually as to the working  
of the rule. This seemed to show  
clearly that the greatest freedom was  
allowed in regard to leaving the  
room; that in order that the freedom  
thus allowed might not degenerate  
into license, pupils remained a few  
minutes after regular dis-  
missal—a matter which all clearly  
understood was not a punishment,  
and that there was no necessary hard-  
ship involved. There can be no ques-  
tion that the rule has wrought in-  
calculable good in the East End  
schools. No where in the city is there  
more complete harmony between  
pupils and teachers; no where have  
there been more steady and satisfac-  
tory progress in the studies; no where  
have the pupils lost less time on ac-  
count of sickness; no where has there  
been less absence or tardiness for any  
cause; no where are there better  
physical, mental or moral habits be-  
ing inculcated than in the East End  
schools this year. And while I pay  
this just tribute to the integrity and  
ability of those teachers, I would not  
for a moment claim that there have  
been no oversights or mistakes.  
But surely such have been  
as few in East End as they  
are in any schools of like conditions.

"I am forced to the conclusion that  
the placing of this affidavit into the  
hands of an attorney was unjusti-  
fiable.

"The second affidavit is signed by  
Mr. D. F. White. Mr. White may  
have had some reason to complain.  
But he now admits that he himself  
was wholly to blame if the child suf-  
fered. He says: "The child's grand-  
mother says she wrote a note to the  
teacher, stating that the child had  
weakness. The child came home fre-  
quently in bad condition. If I had  
thought, I would have come to the  
superintendent. If it occurred again,  
I most certainly would do so." Miss  
Kleinogel, the child's teacher, said the  
child had never been refused permis-  
sion to leave the room, unless, perhaps,  
some time when there were several  
hands up at once. The child's mis-  
fortune had nothing to do with any  
rule.

"The third and fourth affidavits are  
signed by members of the family of  
William E. Baird. These parties re-  
fused to participate in the investiga-  
tion. They contain charges which, if  
true, the father of Ollie Baird should  
immediately seek damages in the  
proper court. I will not in this re-  
port say one word to prejudice any  
case Mr. Baird may choose to bring.  
I personally stand willing to pay Mr.  
Baird any sum of money I may possess  
for the damages his daughter has re-  
ceived through any negligence of  
mine, once the courts of our county  
have so decided. It seems to me that  
it is his duty as an honorable man to  
establish his claim at the earliest pos-  
sible date or, failing to do so, to make  
public acknowledgment that he was  
entirely mistaken in his allegations,  
and publicly apologize for the state-  
ments he has seen fit to publish."

After the reading of this exhaustive  
report, President Smith said: "You  
have heard the reading of the report,  
what action shall be taken?"

Member Nellis—I move that the re-  
port be received.

Mr. Smith then asked Attorney  
Brookes if he had any remarks to  
make, to which he replied in the nega-  
tive. A vote was then called for, and  
the motion prevailed.

Mr. Brookes now arose, and, on be-  
half of the East End parents, opened  
their side of the case. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of  
the Board—I desire, first, to  
thank you for the courtesy  
that you show in granting this inter-  
view. I am not here to attempt to  
wreck vengeance on anyone; we are  
here simply to tell you what has trans-  
pired in the schools in the East End.  
We have observed certain results that  
call for information from some one;  
whether this condition is due to a  
lack of management, or whether it  
is the fault of the children, we  
leave that to the candid consideration  
of yourselves.

I am here only to introduce this

question. I think that rules have  
been adopted by the management of  
the East End school that are detri-  
mental to the health of scholars. I  
don't claim to put the blame on  
teachers. Mr. Brookes, continuing,  
said that if the question of  
whether the scholar was annoy-  
ing the teacher or not,  
he considered that this should not cut  
much of a figure, as the health of the  
children was of more importance than  
education. "As I understand it there  
is now no recess in the East End  
schools."

Sanor—Excuse me; where did you  
get your information?

Brookes stated that he might be  
mistaken, and if any attention was  
called to mistakes that he made it  
was all right. Continuing after this  
brief colloquy, the attorney said that  
it was a long period of time for chil-  
dren to be kept in together, and that  
it was necessary for children to ask  
for privileges. "Perhaps," he added,  
teachers may have been imposed upon  
—all teachers have. They have  
adopted a rule of keeping children in  
after school as a punishment." Here  
Sanor again interjected "that  
if you want to make this a trial, all  
right."

President Smith then interfered and  
said that Mr. Brookes had a state-  
ment to make and that he must be  
permitted to proceed.

Resuming he said: "We understand  
children are kept in for asking  
for these privileges; this is the  
gist of the complaints. At first I was  
inclined to believe the charges were  
unfounded, but was forced to alter  
my opinion when so many came to  
me, all bringing the same story." He  
then referred to the little Baird girl's  
case, and President Smith asked if he  
would like to call the child. Mr.  
Brookes answered in the affirmative,  
and asked that all other witnesses re-  
tire. Referring to the Herbert child,  
he said that he was expelled from  
school and that an objection was raised  
to this because the teacher evidently  
did not make any report of this to the  
superintendent. It should have been  
reported." Mr. Brookes concluded  
and sat down. The witnesses then  
retired except Miss Griggs, who was  
permitted to remain.

The examination of the witnesses  
then commenced. Mrs. William  
Baird, mother of the child  
said to be in a criti-  
cal condition, was first called, and her  
testimony was of the most damaging  
nature against the teachers.

Mrs. Baird said: "My daughter,  
Allie, is eight years old; has attended  
school in the East End for the  
past three years; she was a pupil in  
Miss Griggs' room. In the first place  
I noticed that my child came home  
from school in a terrible condition.  
She said that the teacher would not  
permit her to go to the basement  
when it was necessary. I called on  
Miss Griggs and told her that my  
daughter had kidney trouble and  
spoke to her of the condition that she  
was in. Had been doctoring her since  
she was a year old. It was in Septem-  
ber when I first told Miss Griggs; the  
child was allowed to go out,  
but was detained. My husband  
called on Sanor, but he was not in.  
The child's grandfather, Robert  
Baird, afterwards took the doctor's  
certificate of the child's condition to  
Sanor. Mrs. Baird then related an  
instance of where the child had been  
kept in until after 12 o'clock one day,  
and that her husband had went to  
the school and angrily told Miss  
Griggs to let the child out. I was al-  
ways careful to see that, before going  
to school in the morning, she  
took the precaution to provide as much  
as possible against any inconvenience  
that she might be subjected to dur-  
ing the session there. This somewhat  
alleviated her condition. More than  
one day she was kept in over a half an  
hour. I took her out of school at  
vacation. She was sick. Her trouble  
was caused from being kept in. She  
has been sick since Dec. 22, and lay in  
bed five weeks. I taught the child to  
obey her teacher. She is able to walk  
around the house now, but the doctor  
says she will not be able to attend  
school again this year."

Cross examined by Mr. Brookes, she  
said: "I first called to see Miss Griggs  
in September. I told her of the con-  
dition of the child. She would have to  
to give my child privilege of closet.  
Miss Griggs said child never gave her  
any trouble. I explained the nature  
of Allie's trouble. Miss Griggs said  
that she would attend to the matter.  
Sanor said: I understand you that  
you said that it was three weeks after  
school commenced that this took  
place, how do you determine the date?  
Mrs. Baird: I don't know exactly; it  
was more than two weeks after. I  
did not take any date; did not think  
then that any trouble would follow.

Colonel Hill asked when the certi-  
cate was sent. I went to the teacher

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.



# THE NEWS REVIEW.

HARRY PALMER, Business Manager. THOS. W. MORRIS, Editor.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

WILL the haughty Spaniard apologize to Uncle Sam?

WAR with Spain would cause a wonderful revival in business circles.

SPAIN recognized the southern confederacy one month after the battle of Bull Run.

CUBANS are rejoicing and hoping that the proud dons will fling insults in the face of gallant Uncle Sam.

THE evangelistic work is on. Do your utmost to aid it. Go and hear Rev. John Lloyd Leet tonight. Evangelist Schiverea will be at the rink tomorrow night.

## THE CHILDREN.

One bright, intelligent little girl, an attendant upon our public schools, said to the writer last evening, with a tremor in her voice as she gave the sad news: "Our teacher did read in the child's bible, and we recited the Lord's prayer. But teacher ordered us to quit this on last Friday, and we are not doing so any more." This plea of the little one is full of pathos, and needs no comment.

## THANK YOU.

Pottery workers, mechanics, merchants, business men, professional men and manufacturers have visited the News Review office within the past few days and extended warm thanks to the management of this paper for the course pursued by it in its earnest advocacy of the reading of the bible in the public schools of East Liverpool. Ministers of the gospel have wished us God-speed in the good fight, while Christian mothers, heads of families, with their children in attendance at the schools, have sent warm letters of congratulation. To one and all we return very earnest thanks, with the promise that this paper shall ever be found ready to champion the cause of Right against Wrong. This is not bluster, nor yet a bid for cheap notoriety; but, please God, a matter of fixed principle.

## HE DELIBERATELY LIED.

This may seem like rough language, but the cowardly slanderer deserves it. His name is A. R. Bell, and he disgraces the Buckeye State, of Lisbon, posing as its editor. Had he referred to the management of the News Review, his assertions would have been treated with silent contempt. He used the columns of a trashy, non-union sheet in East Liverpool to vent his spite, as no paper of repute or cleanliness would admit his mouthings or vapoing to its columns. He dares, this cowardly falsifier, to say that two employees of this office visited the office of the paper he disgraces and that "both of the employees of the News Review were noisy drunk." On the occasion to which this low fellow refers, the only employee of the News Review in Lisbon was U. G. King, and Blatant B-I-I, in the same article, says he does not refer to him. The News Review does not employ drunkards, and will not permit such a class to work in this office. We make this denial through respect to the first-class printers and gentlemen who set type upon this paper. We dare Bully Bell to give the names of the men he refers to, as they are well known to him, and were formerly his boon companions.

## THE WOMEN.

The boast has been made upon the streets of East Liverpool that, in case the present board of education is pronounced an illegal one, and an election takes place, for the selection of two members from each ward—eight members in all—two of the present board from the third ward will be re-elected and Mrs. Whitehead will be defeated. Can this unholy boast be made good? Can politics be so manipulated that the will of the God-fearing, God-loving, God-obeying citizens shall be defeated? We do not believe that they can. We believe that, if the question is put before the voters of "Bible or no Bible in the public schools," the Bible will be in the ascendency. The good and true women of East Liverpool will then have an opportunity of exercising their right of franchise, and we have faith to believe that they will exercise that right in favor of the book of books. Mrs. Whitehead is the only member of the existing board of education who has dared to stand up for the reading of the Bible in the public schools of East Liverpool. Granting that the male members of the board are conscientious in their hostility to the reading of the blessed volume, by the teachers, in the presence of the pupils, without comment or criticism, it is the opinion of thousands of good men and women of this city that such conscientiousness is not desirable; is not for the good of the youth of this city, and cannot be based upon right and true principles. Turn on the light.

# MRS. STANFORD WON.

U. S. Supreme Court Decides In Her Favor.

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One of the Ways of Using It.  
Whether Gargled, Sprayed or Taken It Quickly Cures  
**Sore Throat**  
Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy.  
50c and 25c. All Druggists.  
**THE TONSILINE COMPANY,**  
CANTON, O.

**Battle Ax**  
**PLUG**

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### COUNTY.

For County Commissioner,

**JOHN N. SMITH.**  
Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Recorder,

**ED. M. CROSSER,**  
Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Probate Judge,

**A. H. CLARK,**  
Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Clerk of Courts,

**FRANK E. BUSSELL.**  
Washington Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For County Commissioner,

**HENRY W. ADAMS.**

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Clerk of Courts,

**JOHN S. McNUTT,**  
Wellsville Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Probate Judge,

**J. C. BOONE,**  
Petry Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Probate Judge,

**J. A. MARTIN,**  
Center Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Recorder,

**JOHN M. JOHNSON.**

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Infirmary Director,

**H. H. MARTIN,**  
Madison Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Infirmary Director,

**ALFRED THOMAN,**  
Salem Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Clerk of Courts,

**J. I. McMILLAN,**  
Salem Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Infirmary Director,

**LEONARD C. HOOPES.**  
Hanover Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Infirmary Director—Second Term,

**S. J. ROLLER.**  
Hanover Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

### MUNICIPAL.

For Township Clerk,

**JAS. N. HANLEY.**

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Township Clerk,

**JOHN W. HARRIS, JR.**

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Street Commissioner,

**J. H. BURGESS.**

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Mayor,

**GEORGE MORLEY.**

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Mayor,

**JOHN W. WYMAN.**

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

Expans Tablets are panacea.

For Street Commissioner,

**MARK H. BOUGH.**

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For City Marshal,

**HARRY H. MEANOR.**

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For City Treasurer,

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Your vote and influence kindly solicited.

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Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

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**GEO W ASHBAUGH**

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

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**A L BURLINGAME**

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Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

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# THE NEWS REVIEW.

HARRY PALMER, Business Manager. THOS. W. MORRIS, Editor.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Will the haughty Spaniard apologize to Uncle Sam?

War with Spain would cause a wonderful revival in business circles.

Spain recognized the southern confederacy one month after the battle of Bull Run.

Cubans are rejoicing and hoping that the proud dons will fling insults in the face of gallant Uncle Samuel.

The evangelistic work is on. Do your utmost to aid it. Go and hear Rev. John Lloyd Lee tonight. Evangelist Schiverea will be at the rink tomorrow night.

## THE CHILDREN.

One bright, intelligent little girl, an attendant upon our public schools, said to the writer last evening, with a tremor in her voice as she gave the sad news: "Our teacher did read in the child's bible, and we recited the Lord's prayer. But teacher ordered us to quit this on last Friday, and we are not doing so any more." This plea of the little one is full of pathos, and needs no comment.

## THANK YOU.

Pottery workers, mechanics, merchants, business men, professional men and manufacturers have visited the News Review office within the past few days and extended warm thanks to the management of this paper for the course pursued by it in its earnest advocacy of the reading of the bible in the public schools of East Liverpool. Ministers of the gospel have wished us God-speed in the good fight, while Christian mothers, heads of families, with their children in attendance at the schools, have sent warm letters of congratulation. To one and all we return very earnest thanks, with the promise that this paper shall ever be found ready to champion the cause of Right against Wrong. This is not bluster, nor yet a bid for cheap notoriety; but, please God, a matter of fixed principle.

## HE DELIBERATELY LIED.

This may seem like rough language, but the cowardly slanderer deserves it. His name is A. R. Bell, and he disgraces the Buckeye State, of Lisbon, posing as its editor. Had he referred to the management of the News Review, his assertions would have been treated with silent contempt. He used the columns of a trashy, non-union sheet in East Liverpool to vent his spite, as no paper of repute or cleanliness would admit his mouthings or vamping to its columns. He dares, this cowardly falsifier, to say that two employees of this office visited the office of the paper he disgraces and that "both of the employees of the News Review were noisy drunk." On the occasion to which this low fellow refers, the only employee of the News Review in Lisbon was U. G. King, and Blatant B.-I., in the same article, says he does not refer to him. The News Review does not employ drunkards, and will not permit such a class to work in this office. We make this denial through respect to the first-class printers and gentlemen who set type upon this paper. We dare Bully Bell to give the names of the men he refers to, as they are well known to him, and were formerly his boon companions.

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Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Probate Judge,

J. A. MARTIN, Center Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Recorder,

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Infirmary Director,

H. H. MARTIN, Madison Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Infirmary Director,

ALFRED THOMAN, Salem Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Clerk of Courts,

J. I. McMILLAN, Salem Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Infirmary Director—Second Term,

LEONARD C. HOOPES, Hanover Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Infirmary Director,

S. J. ROLLER, Hanover Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

### MUNICIPAL.

For Township Clerk,

JAS. N. HANLEY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For Township Clerk,

JOHN W. HARRIS, JR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Street Commissioner,

J. H. BURGESS.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Mayor,

GEORGE MORLEY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Mayor,

JOHN W. WYMAN.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

### For Street Commissioner.

### MARK H. BOUGH.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For City Marshal,

HARRY H. MEANOR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

For City Marshal,

ALFRED J. JOHNSON.

Subject to the decision of Republican city primaries.

For Street Commissioner,

ROBERT L. M'KENTY.

Subject to the decision of Republican city primaries.

For Street Commissioner,

J. W. FINLEY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Street Commissioner,

W. H. TRITT.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For City Treasurer,

WILL H. GRIGGS.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Justice of the Peace,

JETHRO MANLEY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For City Marshal,

ELMER D. McMILLEN.

Subject to the decision of Republican city primaries.

For City Solicitor,

FRANK E. GROSSHANS.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For City Solicitor,

WALTER B. HILL.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Street Commissioner,

JOHN MINTO.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For City Marshal,

HARVEY BADGELEY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Constable,

FRANK EARL.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Constable,

A. E. (Tony) BERTELE.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Council—Fourth ward.

GEO W ASHBAUGH

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Constable,

A L BURLINGAME

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Council—Fourth Ward,

LAWRENCE THOMAS

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Council—First Ward,

Dr R J MARSHALL

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Council—Second Ward,

WILLIAM KENT

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

### For City Treasurer.

### SHERMAN T. HERBERT.

Subject to the decision of the Republican city primaries.

For Mayor,



## SPAIN'S MAD DEMAND.

Wants a Disavowal of the Senate's Action, Or

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WILL CEASE.

The House, in Spite of This, Practically Affirms the Senate's Action by Passing Resolutions Differing Little—Europe Appears Surprised at Our Attitude.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Spain has promptly apologized for the attacks of the mob on the United States consulate in Barcelona, both by her minister of state calling on Minister Taylor in Madrid and by Spanish Minister De Lome in this city calling on Secretary Olney by instructions of his government and disavowing the act.

But Spain has done a surprising thing. She asks the United States government to disavow the action of the United States senate taken Friday in declaring in favor of recognizing the Cuban rebels as belligerents, as a condition precedent to continued friendly relations between the two governments. This, of course, this government cannot grant and will probably be ignored. The action of the house in taking similar action yesterday will likely make matters worse.

There appears to be great surprise in Germany and Austria at our attitude toward Cuba, it being coupled with the Venezuelan incident and made to appear that we are meddling in European affairs.

The London and Paris papers take it as an occasion to make sarcastic remarks about our position in regard to international affairs.

The riotous demonstrations continue in Spain and warlike preparations are being made.

There is an intimation that France may oppose intervention by this country in Cuban affairs.

THE HOUSE NOT AFRAID.

Passes Cuban Resolutions in Spite of Spanish War Talk.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Despite the war talk from Spain the struggling patriots in Cuba have been encouraged and sympathized with in a two hours' debate in the house and the rules were then suspended and the resolutions by the house foreign affairs committee were adopted as a substitute for those of the senate by an overwhelming majority—263 to 17. An analysis of the vote shows that 188 Republicans, 70 Democrats and 5 Populists voted for the resolutions and 9 Republicans and 8 Democrats against them. The debate which preceded the adoption was animated and breathless the spirit of liberty. At times it was exceedingly dramatic and especially when forbodings of war were uttered, but there was no stemming of the strong tide.

The setting of the scene was brilliant. The galleries were black with people attracted by the prospect of the stirring event. In the reserved gallery were many prominent personages. Even the diplomatic gallery, which is usually empty, was thronged with the representative of foreign countries. On the floor the attendance was the largest of the session. A number of senators came over from the other side of the capitol to watch the proceedings. The enthusiasm of the members and the spectators ran riot several times, and the opponents of the resolutions cut but a sorry figure when they attempted a counter demonstration. Owing to the brief time allotted for debate members were fortunate in securing two or three minutes to present their views.

"These resolutions," said Mr. Hitt, have been considered with great care by the foreign affairs committee. In many meetings, through several months, the motion has been discussed. They have been ripened and matured after consultation with the most eminent jurists. In the interest of right, of peace, of our own country and in the interest of those who are making a struggle with which we sympathize, we believe these resolutions present the more practical, conservative and effective mode of action. They propose:

First—That congress shall express its opinion that a state of public war exists in the island of Cuba and that we recognize it.

Second—That the conditions prevailing on that island which have involved such great and deplorable losses will find a permanent solution only in the establishment of a government by the free choice of the people of Cuba themselves and that our government should use its friendly influence to that end. This, in the interest of the people of Spain, of Cuba and of all other nations. And third, in view of the vast interests of our people in the island of Cuba, so close a neighbor; in view of the immense commerce that is being destroyed and the prodigious investments of our American citizens there being consumed, that our government, while it has never entered into any connection between European powers and their colonies in any of the struggles which have taken place between them, should be prepared to protect the interests of our American citizens by intervention, if intervention be necessary.

These sessions ought not to cause any trouble between us and any country not seeking to foment trouble with us.

"I think the gentlemen will agree with me that the proposition of the committee is far more prudent and effective than the senate resolution. First, as to the belligerency of the Cubans; that there is a state of war is a fact shown by many things besides newspaper reports. More than one-half a year ago the consuls report that the armed forces then in the field, confronting with desperate earnestness and unquenchable will, were three times greater than the men engaged in the rebellion of 1898, when in the height of its powers; and the tide of war was swept on from one side of the island to the other until today the Spanish authority is not in fact exercised over more than one-third, probably more than one-fourth of its territory. The Spanish minister made a public statement Feb. 23, in which he said 125,000 troops have been sent to the island by Spain. Is not that war. Is that a price

for putting down a street disturbance. "Recently the captain general of Cuba issued a lengthy proclamation, which we have read with horror, which contained detailed regulations and proscriptions concerning this war, in the very terms and spirit of the orders issued by Napoleon when he commanded the greatest forces ever enlisted in modern warfare. It will not do to say that this is guerrilla warfare.

"If the Cubans are recognized as belligerents, they will have the same rights that we now give fully to Spain. By recognizing the Cubans' belligerency, they will have a flag and can purchase in our markets.

"I will say to the gentlemen who are fearful of the relations of our country with foreign countries that I do not think this recognition can excite ground of complaint, for this war has existed a year with great bloodshed. Spain recognized the Southern Confederacy a month before the battle of Bull Run. The Spanish pretend that the Cubans are in their favor. We do not believe it. We wish them to have a government of their own choice. We believe it will be a free government. We cannot ask, no government can ask in a friendly spirit, for the independence of a part of monarchy, as the senate resolutions demand.

"The last provision, in regard to intervention, is one that has been the usage of all nations, that has been practiced by ourselves 20 times, and wherever American interests are imperiled we land marines, if necessary. And if it is necessary for the protection of a great property in the midst of extreme confusion and disorder, we can land a sufficient force for protection. The great arm of this republic ought to be ready always to follow its people, to protect their interests, their property, and their lives anywhere in the world." [Applause.]

A number of speeches were made for the resolutions and a few against them. Those who voted against them were: Atwood, Boutelle, Gillett, Grout, McCull (Mass.), Moody, Simpkins, Walker (Va.) and Wright, Republicans, and Black (Ga.), Cobb (Ala.), Culberson, Elliott (S. C.), Harrison, Russell (Ga.), Tucker (Va.) and Turner (Ga.), Democrats.

The resolutions are as follows: Resolved, By the house of representatives (the senate concurring) that in the opinion of congress a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and the United States should observe a strict neutrality toward the belligerents.

Resolved, That congress deplores the destruction of life and property caused by the war now raging in the island, and believing that the only permanent solution of the contest equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba and other nations would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of congress that the government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to that end.

Resolved, That the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European governments and their colonies since the continent, but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that congress is of opinion that the government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of Americans by intervention, if necessary.

SPAIN'S BLOODY METHODS.

A Resolution in the Senate to Investigate Butchery of Americans.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The bill passed by unanimous vote in the senate for the increase of the navy attracted considerable attention in view of the tension over Spanish-Cuban affairs. The bill authorizes the addition of 1,000 enlisted men to the navy, the enlistment of more than two years of the naval militia forces in case of emergency and the chartering of transport ships in case of emergency.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.), urged the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to demand of the government of Spain a statement as to the truth of the charges made in a letter published in the newspaper purporting to be from Mr. Gomez, late editor of the La Tucha, a newspaper published in Havana, that he had been tortured while confined in a dungeon in the bare ground for two months in the penal colony of Pinar del Rio, and that he was being treated as a prisoner of war, and subsequently killing the said Gomez; also to insist on a full report of the evidence and all the proceedings in the alleged trial of Juan Sanguilly, in which it is charged that the said Sanguilly was condemned to imprisonment for life at Ceuta on suspicion only and without evidence; also to demand the release of Charles Michelson and Lorenzo Betancourt, correspondents of the New York newspapers, who are charged only with entering within the insurgent lines to obtain information; also to demand of Spain that all American citizens, who shall be captured by the Spanish forces, shall be treated as prisoners of war, and be accorded humane treatment, and to inform the Spanish government that the United States will insist on this demand.

Mr. Call read from newspaper extracts the report of the barbarities committed on Gomez, and other notes set forth that the wife of Gomez had received a letter from him written in his blood, shortly before he died in the Spanish penal colony in Africa.

The senator declared that Americans serving in the Cuban army were being shot to death without trial. He declared that the recent action of the senate should be supplemented by steps to secure humane treatment of prisoners taken by the Spanish troops.

Mr. Sherman moved to refer the resolution to the foreign relations committee, which was agreed to.

SPAIN'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

The Demonstrations Against the United States Continue.

MADRID, March 3.—The cable dispatches which are being received here from the United States are increasing the feeling of indignation which was aroused among the masses when it became known that the United States senate favored the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and the newspapers here confirm the report that a Spanish naval squadron, consisting of four cruisers and a dispatch boat is to be sent to Cuban without delay. In addition, Spanish naval officers and marines are to be attached to the Spanish mail boats, which are to be armed and equipped as auxiliary cruisers.

The greatest activity is being displayed in the government dockyards and every preparation possible is being

made by the naval and military forces for the most serious eventualities. The newspapers continue their warlike talk.

This city is now quiet, the prompt measures taken by the authorities to suppress all disorders and prevent demonstrations and the large force of police present everywhere having proved to the people that lawless acts would not be tolerated, though the excitement of the public mind over the Cuban question still runs high.

The day has not been so quiet elsewhere in Spain and attempts at noisy demonstrations of protest against the United States are reported from several points.

Barcelona has maintained its reputation for fomenting unfriendly demonstrations against the United States and the mounted gendarmes have been kept busy patrolling the city and dispersing gatherings of persons plotting to wreak their wrath upon the representative of the United States government in that city.

Renewed attempts were made by crowds to do violence to the United States consulate. They were repeatedly charged by the police and dispersed, only to form in some other place with a persistent determination to do their will upon the consulate.

It is announced here that a number of Italian shipowners have offered, in the event of war, to provide Spain with steamships to be used as privateers.

ADVERSE EUROPEAN COMMENTS.

London and Paris Papers Make Sarcastic and Hostile Remarks.

LONDON, March 3.—The newspapers of this city comment freely upon the Cuban situation.

The Globe says: "There is no question that the Spanish people are resolved to fight to the death sooner than quit their hold of Cuba at American bidding, nor would they be blameworthy if, in such an unequal contest, they resorted to privateering to destroy American ocean-borne commerce."

The St. James Gazette remarks: "If Spain and the United States go to war it does not follow that the Americans will have such a mere walkover as they anticipate. The prospect of Spanish privateers recalls that another of America's political chicks is coming home to roost. Spain followed America's example in refusing to recognize the abolition of privateers. Thus not even the slight obstacle of international agreement exists to prevent the Spaniards from equipping a swarm of steamers to prey upon American shipping, which the Americans threatened to do to the British if they are ever at war with the United States."

The Westminster Gazette says: "Congress, in the Cuba business, is taking the course to be expected, in view of the excitement upon the part of Spain and upon the part of the United States' leading newspapers, a large section of the public is beginning to wonder whether the senate has not been too precipitate."

PARIS, March 3.—The Times believes it will help the government to suppress the rebellion, in awakening Spanish patriotism. Then it says: "This noble nation (France) will never permit a stronger to intervene."

La France says: "We owe all our sympathy and help to Spain in defense of her rights against the covetous Americans."

The Journal blames the United States senate for "Palliating the outrages of the insurgents and condemning the repressive measures of General Weyler," adding: "Europe, one day, will have to unite against this method of applying the Monroe doctrine."

The Libre Parole expresses the opinion that: "The intervention of the United States at every turn is as ridiculous as it is aggravating. Spain, which expelled Bismarck to recover will not cede before Sherman, the brother of the slayer of the Colorado Indians."

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AMAZED.

Think We Are Interfering in Europe's Affairs—London Comments.

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BERLIN, March 3.—The American action on the Cuban question, coupled with the president's Venezuelan message, is regarded as an event of the first importance to the European world. As to the opinion held of it here, it must be said that Germany and Austria stand amazed, and neither statesmen nor the public know how to regard what they consider as recent frequent evidences that the United States has formed a new determination to take an active part hereafter in the world's politics. More or less speculation is given also to the manner in which the United States expects to reap profit by intervening in Cuba, and much of the argument on the question proceeds on the presumption that it is sought to take Cuba from Spain for the purpose of adding it to the United States.

It is generally admitted that as a belligerent force Spain would be no match for the United States in the event of hostilities arising out of the dispute. When it comes to the merits of the case upon which the United States bases its action, the opinion holds that Spain's treatment of Cuba has been and is brutal and such as awakens a sentiment of repudiation. But looking further to the legal aspects of the case, it is considered that Spain is still within her rights which are secured to her by international law in quelling the rebellion in any possible way.

It is not believed in Berlin that Spain will brook any interference with her course in Cuba, such as is contemplated by the concurrent resolution of the senate and the opinion is generally held by well informed politicians in the Reichstag that the Spanish government will find an ally against the United States in Europe, should she find herself compelled to fight against the United States.

Another Filibustering Expedition.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The state department has received information from Spanish sources that a filibustering expedition is fitting out at Alligator Key, Fla. It is said that the schooner S. R. Mallory and Adel are to meet the steamer Three Friends at the Key, with men and arms and that the latter is then to proceed to Cuba.

Ecuador Intercedes For Cuba.

MADRID, March 3.—The Herald says that the president of the republic of Ecuador has asked the queen regent of Spain to grant the independence of Cuba.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

I. N. Crable is suffering from a severely strained side.

The Lotus club will give a private dance at Brawshaw hall in the near future.

Mrs. Samuel Douglass, of Sixth street, has returned home after a short visit in Alliance.

Joe Bratt is suffering from an attack of delirium tremens as a result of his recent spree.

The Bovey foundry was shut down yesterday, owing to the death of the father of Mrs. A. J. Bovey.

The dance given by the Turners at their hall was largely attended and was enjoyed by all present.

The meeting of the Shamrock ball club, which was to have been held last night, was postponed until Thursday evening.

The street committee will meet tonight and hear complaints as to why the vehicle ordinance shouldn't pass in its present form.

Almost a dozen persons went to New Brighton last night to attend the tenth anniversary of the marriage of Thomas Shaw, who formerly resided in this city.

The captain of the Salvation Army of this city, in a conversation with a reporter yesterday, stated that the army in this city would stand by the old organization.

A number of our young gentlemen who are tired of living in this "slow town," contemplate going to California, where they say they can get a job packing fruit.—Wellsville Union.

The Forepaugh and Sells circus will show in this city on May 14. They have notified the Cleveland and Pittsburgh officials that their 50 cars will arrive in Steubenville May 15 from this city.

The condition of Phil Morley is not so well today. As Mr. Morley is a member of the committee appointed to look up the matter of a new light plant, nothing will be done by them until he recovers.

R. E. Taggart, of this city, is a contestant at Westminster college. In the preliminary contest to choose that college's representative to the inter-collegiate oratorical contest, which will be held on April 16.

Adrian Ankrim, of California Hollow, leaves today for Cripple Creek. The gentleman has been employed at the Dresden pottery as a presser for a few years past, but concluded a few weeks ago to try his luck at gold hunting.

Adolph Beckman, who went to the medical springs, near Portland, Ore., last August, for the benefit of his health, has gained 25 pounds in weight, and is now teaching a calisthenic class and keeping books at that place.

Squire Rose rendered his decision in the Cotes versus Scott case this morning, and decided that Cotes should have the right of property, the charge of keeping a pawn shop being withdrawn by Cotes. Scott will appeal the case.

Ed Geisz, employed at the Buckeye pottery as a presser, slipped on the ice on Ravine street last night and sprained his ankle. He was conveyed to his home on Calcutta road in a carriage, and is now moving about the house on crutches.

A private letter from Doctor Huston to his sister, Mrs. E. S. Kelley, of Wellsville, conveys the information that the party are now at Eche mountain, 3,000 miles above the level. Enclosed was a daisy plucked from the side of the mountain.

Salem is much excited over a rumor that the Allegheny shops of the Pennsylvania company will be moved to that place, and that an official of the company has secured options on considerable land along the railroad in that city. There is some reason for believing that such a movement will be made.

Today will be a Red Letter day in the history of Toronto. The mayor has issued a proclamation requesting that all business places be closed so that all people can attend religious services on that day. The stores will all probably respond to the request and business generally will be suspended.—Tribune.

A young man, 27 years old, swore by actual count, in conversation, 16 times in five minutes, in a certain Sixth street store. He is a perfect specimen of physical manhood, and should be live to be 80 years old, or 53 years yet, and keep up that rate of swearing, counting 15 working hours, he will have sworn 55,713,600 times. The young man was slightly startled when confronted with the above figures.

Alex McGraw gave a very interesting address on southern prison life at the Grand Army hall last night. There was a good audience of Sons of Veterans and Grand Army men present, and a few invited guests who were eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans. No initiation took place, the statement being erroneous that such would be held. Edward Evans also gave a few very interesting remarks on army life.

## See That Window of Shirt Waists at The Crosser-Ogilvie Company's.

It will give you an idea of the stock they carry. No other house this side of Pittsburgh shows such a line; in fact we doubt if any city store shows a better line. This first invoice amounts to nearly one thousand dollars.

The cloak room is (comparatively speaking) full of shirt waists. It seems like a venture to put such a stock in an East Liverpool store, but the people of our city know a good thing when they see it. This fact was demonstrated last year in the shirt waist trade; the demand was greater than the supply. Not a garment was left at the end of the season. So every waist now shown is new and fresh. They are the same make sold last year . . . .

## The Justine Ready-Made Skirts.

They come right in with the shirt waist trade. Made by the same manufacturer as the Justine waist. They are perfect in fit and style, and very much cheaper than you can have them made. They are in serges, mohairs, brilliantines and brocaded silks. Prices range from \$2.98 to \$12. There is also a large line of wrappers on display, and we think for style and price they are better than ever shown before. Prices are from 75c to \$2.75, just about the usual price charged for making. So you really save nearly the cost of material.

Money is still hard to get. You generally have to work for it. It is your duty to spend it where you get the best value for the hard earned dollar. Low priced goods are not always cheap. It requires quality to make good value, and good goods at low prices to make bargains. Try

The Crosser-Ogilvie Co.

## New Spring Hats.

Don't waste your time in looking for the styles. We have the stock of the town. All the new shades and shapes are here in the most popular makes.

ROSSMORE.  
KNOX.  
BULWER.  
HOWARD.

We have the exclusive sale of the "Howard" at \$3. Equal to any \$4 standard hat.

ERLANGER.

Either Paid Up Or Running Stock

In any amount can be taken this week in . . . .

The Potters' Building & Savings Co. Over 250 shares were subscribed for last week. Rooms 1 and 2, Fouts Bldg.

JUST LIKE THE X RAYS.

A Jeweler's Remarkable Discovery at Parkersburg.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 3.—A jeweler here named A. G. Davis has just refused \$1,000 for a half interest in a device he has invented which, like the X-rays, allows the human eye to see through opaque bodies.

A solid board one foot long has a box fastened at either end, which looks like a camera. In one of these boxes are clock works, in the other several bottles of chemicals. The observer puts an eye to the eyepiece in the check box and drops a nickel in the slot, which starts the machinery. An opaque object is then placed so as to cut off the light between the boxes.

The inside apertures are entirely closed, and still it is possible to see a light before the outside aperture in the other box or to see hands moving before it. Davis claims that the effect is a chemical one, and that the method was discovered by him while in his laboratory. He noticed that under certain relations a file became transparent, and he constructed a machine to show the effect.

TO INVESTIGATE ALABAMA ELECTIONS. WASHINGTON, March 3.—The senate committee on privileges and elections, by a strict party vote, has decided to report a substitute for the resolution introduced by Senator Allen, asking for an investigation into the election methods in Alabama. It is now changed to investigate the political autonomy of the state of Alabama.

Nicaragua Rebels Whipped.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 3.—After six hours' fighting at Matearis and Nagarote the government forces, under Generals Paiz and Estrada, have completely routed the rebels under General Ortiz and have captured a portion of the rebel artillery.

## THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 70¢; No. 2 red, 70¢; No. 3 red, 69¢; No. 4 red, 68¢; No. 5 red, 67¢; No. 6 red, 66¢; No. 7 red, 65¢; No. 8 red, 64¢; No. 9 red, 63¢; No. 10 red, 62¢; No. 11 red, 61¢; No. 12 red, 60¢; No. 13 red, 59¢; No. 14 red, 58¢; No. 15 red, 57¢; No. 16 red, 56¢; No. 17 red, 55¢; No. 18 red, 54¢; No. 19 red, 53¢; No. 20 red, 52¢; No. 21 red, 51¢; No. 22 red, 50¢; No. 23 red, 49¢; No. 24 red, 48¢; No. 25 red, 47¢; No. 26 red, 46¢; No. 27 red, 45¢; No. 28 red, 44¢; No. 29 red, 43¢; No. 30 red, 42¢; No. 31 red, 41¢; No. 32 red, 40¢; No. 33 red, 39¢; No. 34 red, 38¢; No. 35 red, 37¢; No. 36 red, 36¢; No. 37 red, 35¢; No. 38 red, 34¢; No. 39 red, 33¢; No. 40 red, 32¢; No. 41 red, 31¢; No. 42 red, 30¢; No. 43 red, 29¢; No. 44 red, 28¢; No. 45 red, 27¢; No. 46 red, 26¢; No. 47 red, 25¢; No. 48 red, 24¢; No. 49 red, 23¢; No. 50 red, 22¢; No. 51 red, 21¢; No. 52 red, 20¢; No. 53 red, 19¢; No. 54 red, 18¢; No. 55 red, 17¢; No. 56 red, 16¢; No. 57 red, 15¢; No. 58 red, 14¢; No. 59 red, 13¢; No. 60 red, 12¢; No. 61 red, 11¢; No. 62 red, 10¢; No. 63 red, 9¢; No. 64 red, 8¢; No. 65 red, 7¢; No. 66 red, 6¢; No. 67 red, 5¢; No. 68 red, 4¢; No. 69 red, 3¢; No. 70 red, 2¢; No. 71 red, 1¢; No. 72 red, 0¢; No. 73 red, 0¢; No. 74 red, 0¢; No. 75 red, 0¢; No. 76 red, 0¢; No. 77 red, 0¢; No. 78 red, 0¢; No. 79 red, 0¢; No. 80 red, 0¢; No. 81 red, 0¢; No. 82 red, 0¢; No. 83 red, 0¢; No. 84 red, 0¢; No. 85 red, 0¢; No. 86 red, 0¢; No. 87 red, 0¢; No. 88 red, 0¢; No. 89 red, 0¢; No. 90 red, 0¢; No. 91 red, 0¢; No. 92 red, 0¢; No. 93 red, 0¢; No. 94 red, 0¢; No. 95 red, 0¢; No. 96 red, 0¢; No. 97 red, 0¢; No. 98 red, 0¢; No. 99 red, 0¢; No. 100 red, 0¢; No. 101 red, 0¢; No. 102 red, 0¢; No. 103 red, 0¢; No. 104 red, 0¢; No. 105 red, 0¢; No. 106 red, 0¢; No. 107 red, 0¢; No. 108 red, 0¢; No. 109 red, 0¢; No. 110 red, 0¢; No. 111 red, 0¢; No. 112 red, 0¢; No. 113 red, 0¢; No. 114 red, 0¢; No. 115 red, 0¢; No. 116 red, 0¢; No. 117 red, 0¢; No. 118 red, 0¢; No. 119 red, 0¢; No. 120 red, 0¢; No. 121 red, 0¢; No. 122 red, 0¢; No. 123 red, 0¢; No. 124 red, 0¢; No. 125 red, 0¢; No. 126 red, 0¢; No. 127 red, 0¢; No. 128 red, 0¢; No. 129 red, 0¢; No. 130 red, 0¢; No. 131 red, 0¢; No. 132 red, 0¢; No. 133 red, 0¢; No. 134 red, 0¢; No. 135 red, 0¢; No. 136 red, 0¢; No. 137 red, 0¢; No. 138 red, 0¢; No. 139 red, 0¢; No. 140 red, 0¢; No. 141 red, 0¢; No. 142 red, 0¢; No. 143 red, 0¢; No. 144 red, 0¢; No. 145 red, 0¢; No. 146 red, 0¢; No. 147 red, 0¢; No. 148 red, 0¢; No. 149 red, 0¢; No. 150 red, 0¢; No. 151 red, 0¢; No. 152 red, 0¢; No. 153 red, 0¢; No. 154 red, 0¢; No. 155 red, 0¢; No. 156 red, 0¢; No. 157 red, 0¢; No. 158 red, 0¢; No. 159 red, 0¢; No. 160 red, 0¢; No. 161 red, 0¢; No. 162 red, 0¢; No. 163 red, 0¢; No. 164 red, 0¢; No. 165 red, 0¢; No. 166 red, 0¢; No. 167 red, 0¢; No. 168 red, 0¢; No. 169 red, 0¢; No. 170 red, 0¢; No. 171 red, 0¢; No. 172 red, 0¢; No. 173 red, 0¢; No. 174 red, 0¢; No. 175 red, 0¢; No. 176 red, 0¢; No. 177 red, 0¢; No. 178 red, 0¢; No. 179 red, 0¢; No. 180 red, 0¢; No. 181 red, 0¢; No. 182 red, 0¢; No. 183 red, 0¢; No. 184 red, 0¢; No. 185 red, 0¢; No. 186 red, 0¢; No. 187 red, 0¢; No. 188 red, 0¢; No. 189 red, 0¢; No. 190 red, 0¢; No. 191 red, 0¢; No. 192 red, 0¢; No. 193 red, 0¢; No. 194 red, 0¢; No. 195 red, 0¢; No. 196 red, 0¢; No. 197 red, 0¢; No. 198 red, 0¢; No. 199 red, 0¢; No. 200 red, 0¢; No. 201 red, 0¢; No. 202 red, 0¢; No. 203 red, 0¢; No. 204 red, 0¢; No. 205 red, 0¢; No. 206 red, 0¢; No. 207 red, 0¢; No. 208 red, 0¢; No. 209 red, 0¢; No. 210 red, 0¢; No. 211 red, 0¢; No. 212 red, 0¢; No. 213 red, 0¢; No. 214 red, 0¢; No. 215 red, 0¢; No. 216 red, 0¢; No. 217 red, 0¢; No. 218 red, 0¢; No. 219 red, 0¢; No. 220 red, 0¢; No. 221 red, 0¢; No. 222 red, 0¢; No. 223 red, 0¢; No. 224 red, 0¢; No. 225 red, 0¢; No. 226 red, 0¢; No. 227 red, 0¢; No. 228 red, 0¢; No. 229 red, 0¢; No. 230 red, 0¢; No. 231 red, 0¢; No. 232 red, 0¢; No. 233 red, 0¢; No. 234 red, 0¢; No. 235 red, 0¢; No. 236 red, 0¢; No. 237 red, 0¢; No. 238 red, 0¢; No. 239 red, 0¢; No. 240 red, 0¢; No. 241 red, 0¢; No. 242 red, 0¢; No. 243 red, 0¢; No. 244 red, 0¢; No. 245 red, 0¢; No. 246 red, 0¢; No. 247 red, 0¢; No. 248 red, 0¢; No. 249 red, 0¢; No. 250 red, 0¢; No. 251 red, 0¢; No. 252 red, 0¢; No. 253 red, 0¢; No. 254 red, 0¢; No. 255 red, 0¢; No. 256 red, 0¢; No. 257 red, 0¢; No. 258 red, 0¢; No. 259 red, 0¢; No. 260 red, 0¢; No. 261 red, 0¢; No. 262 red, 0¢; No. 263 red, 0¢; No. 264 red, 0¢; No. 265 red, 0¢; No. 266 red, 0¢; No. 267 red, 0¢; No. 268 red, 0¢; No. 269 red, 0¢; No. 270 red, 0¢; No. 271 red, 0¢; No. 272 red, 0¢; No. 273









To see our display of new spring goods - We want to say to you simply this, we are in position this spring to show you the grandest line of Hats and Caps ever shown in this town, and we want to prove it to you, so come and accept of the proof. We are the sole agents for the celebrated

IMPERIAL,  
FLEX-TILE,  
FLEX-OR,  
GOTHAM,  
THE MENDAL.

Remember you can't see these hats at any other store in the city as we have exclusive sale of them. We also show a beautiful line of the "Youman," "Knox," "Dunlap," "Miller," and other leading styles of the day. We must not forget to speak of our beautiful line of neckwear, spring novelties. We want you to see them. Our bargains in Overcoats still continues.

**GEO. C. MURPHY,**  
Bargain One Price  
Clothing, Hatter, Furnisher,  
IN THE DIAMOND.

**The Hit  
Of the Season**

Has been made by

**Velvet  
Lotion.**

The most elegant  
Application for roughness  
Of the skin for

Hands and  
Face.

Dries quickly and  
Is not greasy.  
Manufactured and sold at

**Bulger's  
Pharmacy,**  
Sixth and West Market.

**It Will Pay  
You**

If you don't see what you  
want, ask for it of

**FRANK M. FOUTTS.**

He has the best Young Hyson and Pin Head Gunpowder tea in the city. Also handles the low priced grades. Pitted sour cherries. Delicious peaches. Palatable soups. Dried raspberries. Honey. Preserved ginger. Fine soap. Good broom for 15 cents. Fancy apples, 1 gal. can, only 20 cents.

**ATLANTIC TEA CO.**

Cold! Yes; someone said the bottom fell out of their thermometer this week. Well, that is nothing to be compared to the way the bottom has been knocked out of our prices today. We can save you a pile of money if you will only read.

1 can fine salmon.....	10c
5 boxes corn starch.....	25c
5 lbs Cal. raisins.....	25c
5 lbs Cal. prunes.....	25c
5 lbs seedless raisins.....	25c
Cal. evaporated apricots, per lb.....	10c
4 lbs new dates.....	25c
20 oz. bar soap (good).....	5c
Package coffee, per lb.....	20c
5 lbs Carolina rice.....	25c
3 bottles mixed pickles.....	25c
10 lbs rolled oats.....	25c
5 cans fine corn.....	25c
5 cans Brown's peas.....	25c
4 cans Sunnyside tomatoes.....	25c
15 lbs hominy.....	25c
8 lbs navy beans.....	25c
8 lbs kidney beans.....	25c
5 lbs lima beans.....	25c

Sixth and Diamond.  
Free Delivery.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

the third week in September, was the reply, and in further response to queries put by Colonel Hill, gave practically the same testimony over again.

Said that she had spoken to Miss Griggs outside of the school about this matter. "The child told me it was kept in an hour after coming in school in the morning. It appears that the teachers were averse to giving scholars any privileges until after the first hour of school in the morning had passed by."

Cross examined by Hill—Was told by other children that they too had also been refused by the teachers.

Brookes—Her clothing was wet was it not?

Mrs. Baird—Yes, twice she came home in that condition, the day that I called the teacher's attention to it and once after that. This ended the testimony of Mrs. Baird and her husband, William Baird, was next called.

His story coincided with the testimony of Mrs. Baird. He said, relative to the day that his daughter had been kept in at noon and he called on Miss Griggs to have her permitted to come home.

"I hung up the mail at 12 o'clock, asked my wife if daughter had come home from school yet, was told no, went over to school and told the teacher to let the child come home for dinner; was told by Miss Griggs that children were detained when asked out. Saw Doctor Marshall a few days after father brought the certificate down to Superintendent Sanor. She would come home every day or two in this condition. Others were also in a similar way. This continued until notice was received from Miss Moore that Allie wouldn't be detained hereafter. My daughter has not attended school since December 20. Has been out of the house but four times since; three of these times was when she was taken over to Doctor Marshall's office.

Hill—Was the child allowed to go out after the doctor's certificate was produced.

Baird—Not until an hour and a half after school commenced.

Sanor—It was some time after that the child was allowed privileges?

Baird—About a week or ten days after that I wrote you a letter, but you paid no attention to it.

Sanor—How do you know that I didn't?

Mr. Baird, with the assistance of Brookes, explained that no material results showed that any attention had been paid to the matter. "Three or four weeks after father took the certificate down to you, then some attention was given the matter."

Mr. Sanor asked what date this occurred on. Baird was unable to tell. Sanor thought it was imperative that this should be known. Mrs. Baird, who was sitting by, then told how the child had suffered since she was a year old.

Doctor Marshall was the next witness, and testified that he had attended the Baird child; made the first examination on Dec. 21; has been under my care; have kept record of time she has been in bed—probably from four to six weeks; she was suffering with inflammation of the bladder. He attributed this from the swollen and enlarged condition, caused by the pressure of the child holding itself. The child's body was bruised from the pressure.

Hill cross examined—Have been frequently called in consultation with child; have been the family physician. The doctor then went into a detailed explanation in describing the condition of the child, using medical terms that it was necessary to make lucid, in order that all might comprehend. During the testimony the doctor was subjected to a rigorous examination by Colonel Hill.

Robert Baird, the grandfather of the afflicted child, was then called. His testimony was in substance a corroboration of what was previously given. Mr. Baird was very much affected while telling his story and touchingly referred to the little girl's condition. His testimony was given in a tremulous tone of voice. He said that he had given the certificate to Mr. Sanor; the superintendent then said that he did not remember of ever receiving it.

Mrs. Vale was next called to give testimony, but she gave way to Miss Griggs, as it was desired to get at the facts in this case.

Miss Griggs—The Baird child came to my school on the first school day of September. Her mother told me that the child was weak and nervous, and was promoted on trial. The next time that I saw Mrs. Baird she did not, to my knowledge, say anything particular about the condition of the child. About the beginning of the term had a large school. At first gave them permission to go out without asking. I then saw that this would not work, and then gave them recess; then they misbehaved. Does this apply to the Baird case, queried Brookes. The Baird child was one of those that misbehaved, and I told the children that they would have to bring

a note from their parents if it was necessary for them to be excused. This was done to prevent imposition. I received word by Miss Moore in the first week in October, from Superintendent Sanor, to give the Baird child privilege of going out. I kept the child in until I could see Mr. Sanor personally to make an explanation to him. After I received the certificate the child was not detained and did not have to remain in after school.

Referring to the day that Mr. Baird came to the school at noon, she said that he did not tell her anything about the child having kidney trouble, but that he had said that it was unjust to keep the child in. Miss Griggs disputed the statement that Baird made about the time of day being after 12 o'clock. She said that it was before, when the child was dismissed. I am positive when I got the certificate. I think that it was the middle of last November. I destroyed it about the second week in January. Miss Griggs stated that a rule was in regulation requiring all who were dismissed during the day to remain in a few minutes after school in the evening. This was done to discourage scholars from asking leave to go out.

Cross-examined by Brookes: Miss Griggs reiterated the above statements and said this rule was still in vogue. "I make exceptions; Baird child had misbehaved in the basement, although it was not fair to let her go and punish the children, after receiving the Superintendent's notification, I still retained the child 10 or 15 minutes, this was a punishment. She was kept in mainly for going out."

Miss Moore testified: "I informed Miss Griggs of what Mr. Sanor told me, in the third week of September, he did not give me certificate and I told Miss Griggs all I knew about the Baird child."

Mrs. Vale was then given a chance to talk and she said: "I am a widow, and have three children going to the public school. I have not had occasion to talk to the teachers about this. My daughter, Temple, is in Miss Moore's room. When she was three years of age she had an attack of malignant diphtheria. That left her kidneys in a weak condition; she would come home suffering. I wrote to Miss Moore telling her to give my daughter certain privileges; she did not receive these privileges after the letter was sent. There was outward evidence of the condition of the child. Cannot state how many times she came home in that condition. I kept her home and then again wrote to Miss Moore about the condition of the child. I then kept her home while the matter was being settled."

Hill cross examining. She was never kept in but once; when once refused, she will not attend school. She is a girl of spirit and doesn't come of stock making repeated requests.

Temple Vale was then placed on the stand and recited her story in an intelligent and straightforward manner.

"I am 12 years of age; am a scholar in Miss Moore's room. I had to go out while in school and several times I was allowed; was kept in once, don't remember how long. Teacher would not notice me when I would hold my hand up; went home in a bad state several times. Took note to the teacher; was not kept in after that; several times I was not permitted to go out until school was dismissed."

The bright child was then permitted to leave the stand. Col. Hill did not desire to ask any questions of her.

"Superintendent Sanor explained that the notes received by Miss Moore from Mrs. Vale said, 'please excuse Temple, she has had indisposition.' Miss Moore asked the child what that meant and was told that the doctor had said she had indisposition. Attorney Brookes then read one of the notes.

Miss Moore said that she did not know that the child had kidney trouble and that it had gone home in the condition spoken of.

Mr. Price was called and said that he had three boys attending school; two of them came home once with their clothing in a soiled condition; both boys had been kept in. One of the children was then kept home and then received a notice from the Trust officer to send the boy to school. Did not know that other children besides my own suffered until I read it in the papers.

Mr. Price's son was called and confirmed the testimony of his father.

Miss Griggs then arose and stated that this was the first intimation that she had that Clarence (young Price) had been in that condition; he was always allowed the privilege of going out when he pleased.

Mr. Harker was next. I have two boys and one girl; all attend Miss Moore's room; the girl was denied privileges; came home with her clothing soiled; son Harry was expelled from school; he now attends Dry run school.

Mr. Sanor said that it was his (Mr. Harker's) fault that the child was not back at school; he should have been notified.

Harry Harker said he was in school and was kept in and whipped with a rattan some time ago; the marks were still visible on his legs and he exhibited them to the Board.

Mrs. Bell McBride testified of the awful condition of the boy's legs after the beating that he received. Miss Moore whipped the boy for impudence. I received a note from Mr. Harker from which I inferred she thought that her boy was not truthful. A note was then produced and read that Miss Moore had dictated to the boy to be sent to his mother.

Mr. Brookes said there were a number of other heads of families yet to be heard from and the Board then decided to hear the remainder of the testimony next Monday night. The meeting then adjourned. The resolutions of the various churches and endeavor societies were laid over.

To the Public.

L. L. Golden, better known as (Net) Golden, is a candidate on the Republican ticket for the position of constable. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public at large, confident that he can fill the position to the best interests of the city.

**MacKenzie's photos, \$1.50 per dozen, are first-class. Prove it. See them.**

Notice.

Ladies of the Eastern Star will please meet at the Masonic hall on Wednesday evening, March 4. By request of the

MATRON.

## REVIVAL MEETINGS.

services held in the Fifth Street Bunk Last Night.

The revival services opened at the rink last night to a very good audience, considering that it was the first night. Much interest was manifested, and all present seemed in the best of spirit to meet the coming series of meetings a grand success. The rink was a little too cold for comfort but it was unavoidable on account of the doors being open so much yesterday.

This will be overcome by tonight, as fires were kept going all last night and will be continued today. The rink is well seated, and will accommodate 1,500 people without the use of gallery, which will be closed until the crowds become so large that it is necessary to open it. The ushers will see that there is perfect order kept in the building and everything possible will be done for the comfort of the audiences.

The meeting opened at 8 p. m. with song service, led by Rev. R. B. Whitehead, followed by prayer by Reverend Taggart. Another song was then sung, and Reverend Huffer led in prayer. Reverend Taggart read the Scripture lesson and preached to Christians. The sermon was an eloquent and instructive one, and many hearts in the audience were touched by the plea of Reverend Taggart to stand up for the Master and right, and to show by their work that they are standing on the solid rock Christ Jesus.

The general committee met after the service and heard the report of the music committee, and decided to engage Reverend Whitehead to take charge of the music, as the committee was unable to secure the solo singer they were negotiating with.

Reverend John Lloyd Lee, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will preach this evening and tomorrow evening Evangelist Schiverea will be in the city and conduct the services.

CUT HIM DOWN.

He is a Foul Mouthed and Blatant Slanderer.

The McKinley club will do a good thing if they erase the name of J. B. McLaughlin from their roll. If the report of his late utterances at Turtle Creek, Pa., are correct, as published in the Times of yesterday, then the fellow is an utter falsifier and maliciously inclined blackguard. After giving John N. Taylor fits as the leader in the dismissal of Miss Little from the public schools, he brought in the name of our late Governor McKinley and his beloved and honored wife, as follows: "Governor and Mrs. McKinley, while in East Liverpool, were the guests of John N. Taylor, and while there they danced all night at Taylor's house, drank wine and smoked in the morning." The Times in commenting on this, says: "These broad assertions caused disgust among those who know that Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid for years and unable to dance, while Governor McKinley does not drink." John N. Taylor may not be the best man on earth, but compared with J. B. McLaughlin he is a saint indeed. We beg John's pardon for comparing him to such a miserable crank and pettifogger. But the meanness of the blatant blowhard in slandering Mrs. McKinley is despicable beyond the power of language to describe, and the McKinley club should see to it that his name is dropped instantly.

LOUD CRAVATS.

Flashy Neckties the Rage Among Liverpool's Young Men.

Loud neckties are all the rage, and Liverpool is in line with a variety that is without competition. Bright reds, emerald greens, flashy plaids, polkadots and ties with all the hues of the rainbow make the wearer conspicuous. Blacks and dull colors have been discarded and are supplanted by ties that actually speak. For the benefit of the young men we clip from a New York exchange the following:

A white tie means susceptibility; that the wearer is susceptible to the wiles of the gentler sex and easily caught; bright red, "I am taken;" green, "Engaged;" light blue, "Girl wanted;" plaids, "Not in the market;" gray and dark shades, "a bachelor," while black signifies that the wearer is married, disappointed or is adverse to matrimony. Polkadots and stripes are in harmony with plaids.

THE PLAY.

"Slide Tracked" Plays to a Small Audience Last Night.

The attendance at the Grand last night was not up to expectations, and many were disappointed at not seeing Jules Walters in the role of the tramp, although Mr. Murphy portrayed that character in excellent style. Nothing flattering can be said of the support. A musical specialty by two artists was well received, but the others lacked interest. Mr. Murphy made a neat curtain speech, announcing "Alabama," and said the Grand had one of the best sets of stage hands in the country, being courteous and obliging, and would do credit to a more pretentious theater.

Miss M. A. Farrell, the Fifth street milliner, is attending the opening in Cleveland this week.

## SMALLER THAN USUAL



—Biliousness, in fact, are Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., was the first to introduce a Little Pill to the American people. For all laxative and cathartic purposes these sugar-coated pellets are superior to all mineral waters, seditives, salts, castor oil, fruit syrups, laxative teas, and other purgative compounds. Made of concentrated vegetable ingredients, they act in a mild, natural way. Their second effect is to keep the liver active and the bowels regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. They don't interfere in the least with the diet, habits of occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headaches, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belching, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. These "Pellets" are easily dissolved in the stomach and absorbed into the blood, thus clearing a flow of bile from the liver and arousing to activity all the glandular secretions. Thus they act in nature's own way. In proof of their superior excellence, it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable.

One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, they are unequalled.

They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them. Once used, always in favor.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Manager Bostwick went to Cleveland yesterday afternoon on business.

—Mr. Tarr and son James have returned to their home in this city after a visit with friends in Beaver Falls.

—James Challis has returned to his home in Sewickley, after a two weeks' visit with his son, Councilman Challis, Bank street.

—Mrs. Martha York, of Petersburgh, Pa., left for her home, after spending a few weeks at the residence of Thomas York, Calcutta road.

MR. SCHIVAREA'S WORK.

Mayor of Toronto Orders a Day of Prayer.

Mayor H. H. Smith, of Toronto, has issued the following unique proclamation:

"Recognizing that righteousness exalteth a nation, and sin is a reproach to any people, (Prov. xiv.34); and, whereas the result of our union revival meetings has been productive of great good, and, realizing that God's blessing has come in large measure on Toronto; therefore, I, H. H. Smith, Mayor of Toronto, O., would recommend that on Tuesday, March 3, all business places be closed, and that we, the people, observe that as a day of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God."

The Goucher hotel bar, one of the most prominent in town, closed today, and its proprietor states it "has been closed forever."

A NEW WRINKLE.

One Candidate Who Is Working Hard For Votes.

There is one candidate in this city who is working hard to secure his nomination, and is sparing neither time or expense to secure the prize. It is usually customary for the candidates to treat, but this fellow in question went them one better and has endeavored to make himself solid with the residents of the upper part of Calcutta road by laying several feet of much needed board walk. It will be a good idea for the residents of the outskirts of the city to express their wishes for board walks to this particular candidate.

MAY BUY FRANCE'S SUPPORT.

A Rumor That the French Government Will Take Spain's Part.

BERLIN, March 3.—A dispatch to The Frankfurter Zeitung from New York says that great distrust has been created there by the report that secret negotiations are in progress between France and Spain, which, it is stated, refer to the diplomatic attitude of France against intervention by the United States in Cuba. The dispatch adds:

"The contingency has been reckoned with in New York of Spain securing the support of France by the cession of the islands, such as the Canaries or at the expense of Morocco."

General Weyler's Friends Indignant.

HAVANA, March 3.—Considerable indignation is expressed here in official circles at the statements attributed by Senator Sherman in the United States Senate, charging Captain General Weyler with "unlimited crimes during the last revolution," as the matter is quoted here, and when acting as commander of a Spanish column. The friends of General Weyler claim it is not true that he committed the acts attributed to him, as if he had behaved in the manner described he would have been punished by the general-in-chief.

The handsome cabinet photos at MacKenzie's, \$1.50 per doz., are all the rage.

Evans' Dancing Class.

Wednesday evening, March 4, at Bradshaw's hall. You can have a delightful time. All the latest dances.

## NOTICE

DR. VENO has given WILL REED exclusive agency for his medicines. Get the genuine at the Opera House Drugstore.



## EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

**Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills**

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoints. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Adams Express Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Alvin H. Bulzer, Druggist, Cor. Sixth and West Market, East Liverpool, O.

**DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.**

The only safe, sure and reliable Female PILLS ever offered to Ladies, especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. Send for circular. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale at Will Reed's Opera House Pharmacy, Sixth street, East Liverpool, Ohio.

WATERED BY A SPIRIT FORM.

Mystery of Two Little Cottonwoods on the South Dakota Prairie.

The construction crew of a western railroad was at work for some days at one place near Pierre, S. D., and the roadmaster in charge planted two tiny cottonwood shoots in the baked soil at the side of the track which was being constructed. Nothing was ever known to grow where they were planted but the curling buffalo grass and the wiry bunch grass, which came up with the moisture of the melting snows of spring and soon withered and curled under the withering heat of the summer sun, no moisture coming to refresh the baked and parched plain on which the little shoots were planted.

No one ever expected the shoots to live, but the roadmaster devoted a great deal of attention to them while his work kept him in that vicinity. Shortly after this the roadmaster was killed in an accident, and the trainmen kept watch of the two trees to see how long they would stand the terrible drought which was curling all other vegetation in that part of the world. But they grew and thrived, and from what source the roots drew sufficient moisture to sustain their vigorous growth is one of the mysteries. All summer long the air is a veritable breath of the Sahara and the earth is baked and burned, still never a leaf droops or curls. The trees have attained a sturdy growth and the engineers who pass them in their night runs declare that a spirit form appears and pours water about them, and the section men who go past the spot in the morning to their work report the soil about them to show the effects of having been watered during the night. Last fall a prairie fire burned over the ground, and everything in its path was supposed to be destroyed, and it was supposed that the trees had suffered with all else in its track, but they came through without injury.

What mysterious something supplies these trees with the necessary moisture to keep them growing and flourishing on this baked plain or what protected them from the ravages of fire when all else succumbed is left to those who delve into the mysteries of the hidden world to solve. The only known fact in regard to them is that they stand and flourish in spite of all known laws of nature in regard to plant growth.—Chicago Tribune.

Some Engine Field Humor.

It was only a year or two ago when Field played his last joke on George Gaston, the big hearted Italian, who is still in Kansas City and will sit and read Field's poems for hours. Every year he seemed to think more of the singer humorist. When Field went to San Francisco, he wrote Gaston a letter, briefly telling him of the fact, as well as the time and train which would find him in Kansas City. Field would be stopped over half an hour at that point.

But the worth of the letter lay in its pictures. On one sheet the humorist drew a very bad picture of himself going to the train in Chicago. Over on another sheet a train was drawing rapidly toward a station named Kansas City; while in the foreground was a very excellent likeness of Gaston himself, trudging stationward with two baskets, one on each arm, and both heavily freighted with bottles and cigar boxes. Gaston took the hint, and the bottles and the cigar boxes and he were all there on time. So was Field. Today Gaston regards this letter as one of his proudest possessions.—Washington Post.

History.

Mr. Figg—What did you learn at school today?

Tommy—Teacher told us how the cruel Emperor Nero used to amuse himself when he was a boy by pulling the legs off the flies.

Mr. Figg—Pulled their legs, did he? What became of him? Did he become a promoter?—Indianapolis Journal.

Sizes of Heads.

Thackeray had an enormous head and a notably heavy brain, but some one discovered an idiot who died about the same time and left a heavier brain. Of noted or notorious persons Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury take large hats, and Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain very small ones.—Notes and Queries.

For a New Naval Station.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Gorman has introduced a joint resolution, directing the secretary of the navy to appoint a board of three naval officers to examine the site for a coaling station for United States vessels on Navassa island, in the West Indies, near the coast of Cuba.

## GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

JAS. A. NORMAN, Manager.

## SPECIAL

STAGE HANDS' BENEFIT.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

Engagement of Clement Bainbridge's Famous N. Y. Company in Augustus Thomas' Masterpiece,

## ALABAMA

A STORY OF THE SOUTH.

Produced with the same beautiful effects designed for the original production at A. M. Palmer's Theater, New York.

Presented by the great original company now in the fifth year of its phenomenal success.

Plantation Melodies by the Alabama Quartet.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Tickets will be exchanged at Will Reed's Drug Store Feb. 29.

**J. B. Lewis & Co.**  
\$2.50  
\$4.00  
\$2.00  
\$1.00  
SHOES

These shoes fit to perfection and wear as only the best of leather can. They're shapely, pliant—the most comfortable of footwear. They always manage to let in air and keep out water.

For sale by J. R. WARNER & CO., East Liverpool, Ohio.

**"Complete Manhood"**  
AND  
How to Attain It.

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

**ERIE MEDICAL CO.**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

**Legal Notice.**

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY whose office and place of business is at Schenectady, New York, will take notice that Fred H. Bostwick filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, O., against the above named parties and others for amount due under a contract, amounting to \$300.00 and interest, and alleging that said money and property is a foreign corporation, and praying that certain money and property of the said General Electric company, in the hands of the Erie City Light company of East Liverpool, Ohio, might be attached and subjected to the payment of said claim, and further alleging that said money and property is not exempt from execution or attachment.

Said parties are required to answer on or before the 28th day of March, A. D. 1896, or judgment may be taken against them.

FRED H. BOSTWICK

Down-trodden Mr. Glimmerton.





To see our display of new spring goods. We want to say to you simply this, we are in position this spring to show you the grandest line of Hats and Caps ever shown in this town, and we want to prove it to you, so come and accept of the proof. We are the sole agents for the celebrated

IMPERIAL,  
FLEX-TILE,  
FLEX-OR,  
GOTHAM,  
THE MENDAL.

Remember you can't see these hats at any other store in the city as we have exclusive sale of them. We also show a beautiful line of the "Youman," "Knox," "Dunlap," "Miller," and other leading styles of the day. We must not forget to speak of our beautiful line of neckwear, spring novelties. We want you to see them. Our bargains in Overcoats still continues.

**GEO. C. MURPHY,**  
Bargain One Price  
Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher,  
IN THE DIAMOND.

**The Hit  
Of the Season**  
Has been made by

**Velvet  
Lotion.**

The most elegant  
Application for roughness  
Of the skin for

**Hands and  
Face.**

Dries quickly and  
Is not greasy.  
Manufactured and sold at

**Bulger's  
Pharmacy,**

Sixth and West Market.

**It Will Pay  
You**

If you don't see what you  
want, ask for it of

**FRANK M. FOUTTS.**

He has the best Young Hyson and Pin Head Gunpowder tea in the city. Also handles the low priced grades. Pitted sour cherries. Delicious peaches. Palatable soups. Dried raspberries. Honey. Preserved ginger. Fine soap. Good broom for 15 cents. Fancy apples, 1 gal. cans, only 20 cents.

**ATLANTIC TEA CO.**

Cold! Yes; someone said the bottom fell out of their thermometer this week. Well, that is nothing to be compared to the way the bottom has been knocked out of our prices today. We can save you a pile of money if you will only read.

1 can fine salmon.....	10c
5 boxes corn starch.....	25c
5 lbs Cal. raisins.....	25c
5 lbs Cal. prunes.....	25c
5 lbs seedless raisins.....	25c
Cal. evaporated apricots, per lb.....	10c
4 lbs new dates.....	25c
20 oz. bar soap (good).....	5c
Package coffee, per lb.....	20c
5 lbs Carolina rice.....	25c
3 bottles mixed pickles.....	25c
10 lbs rolled oats.....	25c
5 cans fine corn.....	25c
5 cans Bunnys peas.....	25c
4 cans Sunnyside tomatoes.....	25c
15 lbs hominy.....	25c
8 lbs navy beans.....	25c
8 lbs kidney beans.....	25c
5 lbs lima beans.....	25c

Sixth and Diamond.  
Free Delivery.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the third week in September, was the reply, and in further response to queries put by Colonel Hill, gave practically the same testimony over again.

Said that she had spoken to Miss Griggs outside of the school about this matter. "The child told me it was kept in an hour after coming in school in the morning. (It appears that the teachers were averse to giving scholars any privileges until after the first hour of school in the morning had passed by.)"

Cross examined by Hill—Was told by other children that they too had also been refused by the teachers.

Brookes—Her clothing was wet was it not?

Mrs. Baird—Yes, twice she came home in that condition, the day that I called the teacher's attention to it and once after that. This ended the testimony of Mrs. Baird and her husband, William Baird, was next called.

His story coincided with the testimony of Mrs. Baird. He said, relative to the day that his daughter had been kept in at noon and he called on Miss Griggs to have her permitted to come home: "I hung up the mail at 12 o'clock, asked my wife if daughter had come home from school yet, was told no, went over to school and told the teacher to let the child come home for dinner; was told by Miss Griggs that children were detained when asked out. Saw Doctor Marshall a few days after father brought the certificate down to Superintendent Sanor. She would come home every day or two in this condition. Others were also in a similar way. This continued until notice was received from Miss Moore that Allie wouldn't be detained hereafter. My daughter has not attended school since December 20. Has been out of the house but four times since; three of these times was when she was taken over to Doctor Marshall's office."

Hill—Was the child allowed to go out after the doctor's certificate was produced?

Baird—Not until an hour and a half after school commenced.

Sanor—It was some time after that the child was allowed privileges?

Baird—About a week or ten days after that I wrote you a letter, but you paid no attention to it.

Sanor—How do you know that I didn't?

Mr. Baird, with the assistance of Brookes, explained that no material results showed that any attention had been paid to the matter. "Three or four weeks after father took the certificate down to you, then some attention was given the matter."

Mr. Sanor asked what date this occurred on. Baird was unable to tell. Sanor thought it was imperative that this should be known. Mrs. Baird, who was sitting by, then told how the child had suffered since she was a year old.

Doctor Marshall was the next witness, and testified that he had attended the Baird child; made the first examination on Dec. 21; has been under my care; have kept record of time she has been in bed—probably from four to six weeks; she was suffering with inflammation of the bladder. He attributed this from the swollen and enlarged condition, caused by the pressure of the child holding itself. The child's body was bruised from the pressure.

Hill cross examined—Have been frequently called in consultation with child; have been the family physician. The doctor then went into a detailed explanation in describing the condition of the child, using medical terms that it was necessary to make lucid, in order that all might comprehend. During the testimony the doctor was subjected to a rigorous examination by Colonel Hill.

Robert Baird, the grandfather of the afflicted child, was then called. His testimony was in substance a corroboration of what was previously given. Mr. Baird was very much affected while telling his story and touchingly referred to the little girl's condition. His testimony was given in a tremulous tone of voice. He said that he had given the certificate to Mr. Sanor; the superintendent then said that he did not remember of ever receiving it.

Mrs. Vale was next called to give testimony, but she gave way to Miss Griggs, as it was desired to get at the facts in this case.

Miss Griggs—The Baird child came to my school on the first school day of September. Her mother told me that the child was weak and nervous, and was promoted on trial. The next time that I saw Mrs. Baird she did not, to my knowledge, say anything particular about the condition of the child. About the beginning of the term had a large school. At first gave them permission to go out without asking. I then saw that this would not work, and then gave them recess; then they misbehaved. Does this apply to the Baird case, queried Brookes. The Baird child was one of those that misbehaved, and I told the children that they would have to bring

a note from their parents if it was necessary for them to be excused. This was done to prevent imposition. I received word by Miss Moore in the first week in October, from Superintendent Sanor, to give the Baird child privilege of going out. I kept the child in until I could see Mr. Sanor personally to make an explanation to him. After I received the certificate the child was not detained and did not have to remain in after school.

Referring to the day that Mr. Baird came to the school at noon, she said that he did not tell her anything about the child having kidney trouble, but that he had said that it was unjust to keep the child in. Miss Griggs disputed the statement that Baird made about the time of day being after 12 o'clock. She said that it was before, when the child was dismissed. I am positive when I got the certificate, I think that it was the middle of last November. I destroyed it about the second week in January. Miss Griggs stated that a rule was in regulation requiring all who were dismissed during the day to remain in a few minutes after school in the evening. This was done to discourage scholars from asking leave to go out.

Cross-examined by Brookes: Miss Griggs reiterated the above statements and said this rule was still in vogue. "I make exceptions; Baird child had misbehaved in the basement, although it was not fair to let her go and punish the children, after receiving the Superintendent's notification. I still retained the child 10 or 15 minutes. This was a punishment. She was kept in mainly for going out."

Miss Moore testified: "I informed Miss Griggs of what Mr. Sanor told me. In the third week of September, he did not give me certificate and I told Miss Griggs all I knew about the Baird child."

Mrs. Vale was then given a chance to talk and she said: "I am a widow, and have three children going to the public school. I have not had occasion to talk to the teachers about this. My daughter, Temple, is in Miss Moore's room. When she was three years of age she had an attack of malignant diphtheria. That left her kidneys in a weak condition; she would come home suffering. I wrote to Miss Moore telling her to give my daughter certain privileges; she did not receive these privileges after the letter was sent. There was outward evidence of the condition of the child. I cannot state how many times she came home in that condition. I kept her home and then again wrote to Miss Moore about the condition of the child. I then kept her home while the matter was being settled."

Hill cross examining. She was never kept in but once; when once refused, she will not ask again. She is a girl of spirit and doesn't care of stock making repeated requests.

Temple Vale was then placed on the stand and recited her story in an intelligent and straightforward manner.

"I am 12 years of age; am a scholar in Miss Moore's room. I had to go out while in school and several times I was allowed; was kept in once, don't remember how long. Teacher would not notice me when I would hold my hand up; went home in a bad state several times. Took note to the teacher; was not kept in after that; several times I was not permitted to go out until school was dismissed."

The bright child was then permitted to leave the stand. Col. Hill did not desire to ask any questions of her.

"Superintendent Sanor explained that the notes received by Miss Moore from Mrs. Vale said, 'please excuse Temple, she has got indisposition.' Miss Moore asked the child what that meant and was told that the doctor had said she had indisposition. Attorney Brookes then read one of the notes. Miss Moore said that she did not know that the child had kidney trouble and that it had gone home in the condition spoken of."

Mr. Price was called and said that he had three boys attending school; two of them came home once with their clothing in a soiled condition; both boys had been kept in. One of the children was then kept home and then he received a notice from the Trustee officer to send the boy to school. Did not know that other children besides my own suffered until I read it in the papers.

Mr. Price's son was called and confirmed the testimony of his father.

Miss Griggs then arose and stated that this was the first intimation that she had that Clarence (young Price) had been in that condition; he was always allowed the privilege of going out when he pleased.

Mr. Harker was next. I have two boys and one girl; all attend Miss Moore's room; the girl was denied privileges; came home with her clothing soiled; son Harry was expelled from school; he now attends Dry run school.

Mr. Sanor said that it was his (Mr. Harker's) fault that the child was not back at school; he should have been notified.

Harry Harker said he whistled in school and was kept in and whipped with a rattan some time ago; the marks were still visible on his legs and he exhibited them to the Board.

Mrs. Bell McDole testified of the awful condition of the boy's legs after the beating that he received. Miss Moore whipped the boy for impudence. I received a note from Mr. Harker from which I inferred she thought that her boy was not truthful. A note was then produced and read that Miss Moore had dictated to the boy to be sent to his mother.

Mr. Brookes said there were a number of other heads of families yet to be heard from and the Board then decided to hear the remainder of the testimony next Monday night. The meeting then adjourned. The resolutions of the various churches and endeavor societies were laid over.

### To the Public.

L. L. Golden, better known as (Net) Golden, is a candidate on the Republican ticket for the position of constable. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public at large, confident that he can fill the position to the best interests of the city.

**MacKenzie's photos, \$1.50 per dozen, are first-class. Prove it. See them.**

### Notice.

Ladies of the Eastern Star will please meet at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening, March 4. By request of the

MATRON.

## REVIVAL MEETINGS.

services held in the Fifth Street Rink Last Night.

The revival services opened at the rink last night to a very good audience, considering that it was the first night. Much interest was manifested, and all present seemed in the best of spirit to make the coming series of meetings a grand success. The rink was a little too cold for comfort but it was unavoidable on account of the doors being open so much yesterday.

This will be overcome by tonight, as fires were kept going all last night and will be continued today. The rink is well seated, and will accommodate 1,500 people without the use of gallery, which will be closed until the crowds become so large that it is necessary to open it. The ushers will see that there is perfect order kept in the building and everything possible will be done for the comfort of the audiences.

The meeting opened at 8 p. m. with song service, led by Rev. R. B. Whitehead, followed by prayer by Reverend Taggart. Another song was then sung, and Reverend Huffer led in prayer. Reverend Taggart read the Scripture lesson and preached to Christians. The sermon was an eloquent and instructive one, and many hearts in the audience were touched by the plea of Reverend Taggart to stand up for the Master and right, and to show by their work that they are standing on the solid rock Christ Jesus.

The general committee met after the service and heard the report of the music committee, and decided to engage Reverend Whitehead to take charge of the music, as the committee was unable to secure the solo singer they were negotiating with.

Reverend John Lloyd Lee, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will preach this evening and tomorrow evening Evangelist Schiverea will be in the city and conduct the services.

### CUT HIM DOWN.

He is a Foul Mouthed and Blatant Slanderer.

The McKinley club will do a good thing if they erase the name of J. B. McLaughlin from their roll. If the report of his late utterances at Turtle Creek, Pa., are correct, as published in the Times of yesterday, then the fellow is an utter falsifier and maliciously inclined blackguard. After giving John N. Taylor its as the leader in the dismissal of Miss Little from the public schools, he brought in the name of our late Governor McKinley and his beloved and honored wife, as follows: "Governor and Mrs. McKinley, while in East Liverpool, were the guests of John N. Taylor, and while there they danced all night at Taylor's house, drank wine and smoked in the morning." The Times in commenting on this, says: "These broad assertions caused disgust among those who know that Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid for years and unable to dance, while Governor McKinley does not drink." John N. Taylor may not be the best man on earth, but compared with J. B. McLaughlin he is a saint indeed. We beg John's pardon for comparing him to such a miserable crank and pettifogger. But the meanness of the blatant blowhard in slandering Mrs. McKinley is despicable beyond the power of language to describe, and the McKinley club should see to it that his name is dropped instantly.

### LOUD CRAVATS.

Flashy Neckties the Rage Among Liverpool's Young Men.

Loud neckties are all the rage, and Liverpool is in line with a variety that is without competition. Bright reds, emerald greens, flashy plaids, polkadots and ties with all the hues of the rainbow make the wearer conspicuous. Blacks and dull colors have been discarded and are supplanted by ties that actually speak. For the benefit of the young men we clip from a New York exchange the following:

A white tie means susceptibility; that the wearer is susceptible to the wiles of the gentler sex and easily caught; bright red, "I am taken;" green, "Engaged;" light blue, "Girl wanted;" plaids, "Not in the market;" gray and dark shades, "a bachelor," while black signifies that the wearer is married, disappointed or is adverse to matrimony. Polkadots and stripes are in harmony with plaids.

### THE PLAY.

"Side Tracked" Plays to a Small Audience Last Night.

The attendance at the Grand last night was not up to expectations, and many were disappointed at not seeing Jules Walters in the role of the tramp, although Mr. Murphy portrayed that character in excellent style. Nothing flattering can be said of the support. A musical specialty by two artists was well received, but the others lacked interest. Mr. Murphy made a neat curtain speech, announcing "Alabama," and said the Grand had one of the best sets of stage hands in the country, being courteous and obliging, and would do credit to a more pretentious theater.

**Miss M. A. Farrell, the Fifth street milliner, is attending the opening in Cleveland this week.**

## SMALLER THAN USUAL.



—Hilliptian, in fact, are Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., was the first to introduce a Little Pill to the American people. For all laxative and cathartic purposes these sugar-coated

"Pellets" are superior in a great many ways to all mineral waters, sedative powders, salts, castor oil, fruit syrups, laxative teas, and other purgative compounds. Made of concentrated vegetable ingredients, they act in a mild, natural way. Their secondary effect is to keep the liver active and the bowels regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. They don't interfere in the least with the diet, habits of occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. These "Pellets" are easily dissolved in the stomach and absorbed into the blood, stimulating a flow of bile from the liver, and arousing to activity all the glandular secretions. Thus, they are in *nature's own way*. In proof of their superior excellence, it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable.

One Little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, they are unequalled.

They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them. Once used, always in favor.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because he is paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

—Manager Bostwick went to Cleveland yesterday afternoon on business.

—Mrs. Tarr and son James have returned to their home in this city after a visit with friends in Beaver Falls.

—James Challis has returned to his home in Sewickley, after a two weeks' visit with his son, Councilman Challis, Bank street.

—Mrs. Martha York, of Petersburg, Pa., left for her home, after spending a few weeks at the residence of Thomas York, Calcutta road.

### MR. SCHIVAREA'S WORK.

Mayor of Toronto Orders a Day of Prayer.

Mayor H. H. Smith, of Toronto, has issued the following unique proclamation:

"Recognizing that righteousness exalteth a nation, and sin is a reproach to any people, (Prov. xiv:34); and, whereas the result of our union revival meetings has been productive of great good, and, realizing that God's blessing has come in large measure on Toronto; therefore, I, H. H. Smith, mayor of Toronto, O., would recommend that on Tuesday, March 3, a business places be closed, and that we, the people, observe that as a day of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God."

The Goucher hotel bar, one of the most prominent in town, closed today, and its proprietor states it "has been closed forever."

### A NEW WRINKLE.

One Candidate Who is Working Hard For Votes.

There is one candidate in this city who is working hard to secure his nomination, and is sparing neither time or expense to secure the prize. It is usually customary for the candidates to treat, but this fellow in question went them one better and has endeavored to make himself solid with the residents of the upper part of Calcutta road by laying several feet of much needed board walk. It will be a good idea for the residents of the outskirts of the city to express their wishes for board walks to this particular candidate.

### MAY BUY FRANCE'S SUPPORT.

A Rumor That the French Government Will Take Spain's Part.

BERLIN, March 3.—A dispatch to The Frankfurter Zeitung from New York says that great distrust has been created there by the report that secret negotiations are in progress between France and Spain, which, it is stated, refer to the diplomatic attitude of France against intervention by the United States in Cuba. The dispatch adds:

"The contingency has been reckoned with in New York of Spain securing the support of France by the cession of the islands, such as the Canaries or at the expense of Morocco."

General Weyler's Friends Indignant.

HAVANA, March 3.—Considerable indignation is expressed here in official circles at the statements attributed to Senator Sherman in the United States senate, charging Captain General Weyler with "infinite crimes during the last revolution," as the matter is quoted here, and when acting as commander of a Spanish column. The friends of General Weyler claim it is not true that he committed the acts attributed to him, as if he had behaved in the manner described he would have been punished by the general-in-chief.

The handsome cabinet photos at MacKenzie's, \$1.50 per doz., are all the rage.

### Evans' Dancing Class.

Wednesday evening, March 4, at Bradshaw's hall. You can have a delightful time. All the latest dances.

## NOTICE

DR. VENO has given WILL REED exclusive agency for his medicines. Get the genuine at the Opera House Drugstore.



For sale by Alvin H. Bulzer, Druggist, Cor. Sixth and West Market, East Liverpool, O.

**DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.**  
The only safe, sure and reliable Female PILL ever offered to Ladies, especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. Send for circular. Price \$1.00 per box; 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., - Cleveland, Ohio.  
For sale at Will Reed's Opera House Pharmacy, Sixth street, East Liverpool, Ohio.

### WATERED BY A SPIRIT FORM.

Mystery of Two Little Cottonwoods on the South Dakota Prairie.

The construction crew of a western railroad was at work for some days at one place near Pierre, S. D., and the roadmaster in charge planted two tiny cottonwood shoots in the baked soil at the side of the track which was being constructed. Nothing was ever known to grow where they were planted but the curling buffalo grass and the wiry bunch grass, which came up with the moisture of the melting snows of spring and soon withered and curled under the withering heat of the summer sun, no moisture coming to refresh the baked and parched plain on which the little shoots were planted.

No one ever expected the shoots to live, but the roadmaster devoted a great deal of attention to them while his work kept him in that vicinity. Shortly after this the roadmaster was killed in an accident, and the trainmen kept watch of the two trees to see how long they would stand the terrible drought which was curling all other vegetation in that part of the world. But they grew and thrived, and from what source the roots drew sufficient moisture to sustain their vigorous growth is one of the mysteries. All summer long the air is a veritable breath of the Sahara and the earth is baked and burned, still never a leaf droops or curls. The trees have attained a sturdy growth and the engineers who pass them in their night runs declare that a spirit form appears and pours water about them, and the section men who go past the spot in the morning to their work report the soil about them to show the effects of having been watered during the night. Last fall a prairie fire burned over the ground, and everything in its path was supposed to be destroyed, and it was supposed that the trees had suffered with all else in its track, but they came through without injury.

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Some Eugene Field Humor.

It was only a year or two ago when Field played his last joke on George Gaston, the big hearted Italian, who is still in Kansas City and will sit and read Field's poems for hours. Every year he seemed to think more of the singer humorist. When Field went to San Francisco, he wrote Gaston a letter, briefly telling him of the fact, as well as the time and train which would find him in Kansas City. Field would be stopped over half an hour at that point.

But the worth of the letter lay in its pictures. On one sheet the humorist drew a very bad picture of himself going to the train in Chicago. Over on another sheet a train was drawing rapidly toward a station named Kansas City; while in the foreground was a very excellent likeness of Gaston himself, trudging stationward with two baskets, one on each arm, and both heavily freighted with bottles and cigar boxes. Gaston took the hint, and the bottles and the cigar boxes and he were all there on time. So was Field. Today Gaston regards this letter as one of his proudest possessions.—Washington Post.

History.

Mr. Figg—What did you learn at school today?

Tommy—Teacher told us how the cruel Emperor Nero used to amuse himself when he was a boy by pulling the legs off the flies.

Mr. Figg—Pulled their legs, did he? What became of him? Did he become a promoter?—Indianapolis Journal.

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Thackeray had an enormous head and a notably heavy brain, but some one discovered an idiot who died about the same time and left a heavier brain. Of noted or notorious persons Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury take large hats, and Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain very small ones.—Notes and Queries.

For a New Naval Station.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Gorman has introduced a joint resolution, directing the secretary of the navy to appoint a board of three naval officers to examine the site for a coaling station for United States vessels on Navassa Island, in the West Indies, near the coast of Cuba.

Worse.

"Gussie, why did you refuse Smith? Did he show the cloven foot?" "No, but he showed the cloven breath!"—Detroit Free Press.

## GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

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STAGE HANDS' BENEFIT.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

Engagement of Clement Bainbridge's Famous N. Y. Company in Augustus Thomas' Masterpiece,

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Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.  
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## Legal Notice.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY whose office and place of business is at Schenectady, New York, will take notice that Fred H. Bostwick filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbiana county, Oh. against the above named parties and others for amount due under a contract, amounting to \$800.00 and interest, and alleging that said General Electric company is a foreign corporation, and praying that certain money and property of the said General Electric company, in the hands of the Ceramic Light Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, might be attached and subjected to the payment of said claim, and further alleges that said money and property is not exempt from execution or attachment.

Said parties are required to answer on or before the 28th day of March, A. D. 1896, or judgment may be taken against them.

FRED H. BOSTWICK.

Downtrodden Mr. Glimmerston.

"Did anybody ever hear of anybody so downtrodden as I?" said Mr. Glimmerston. "If I go to the parlor window to look out into the street, and, coming away, leave the curtain awry, as I am very apt to do, I hear my oldest daughter say, 'Twenty-five cents,' and I have to pay it; it's a fine for not readjusting the curtains as they should be. What do you think of that for domestic tyranny? But it has its bright side. The money so collected goes to buy things that otherwise I would have to pay for, so perhaps it is just as well."—New York Sun.